THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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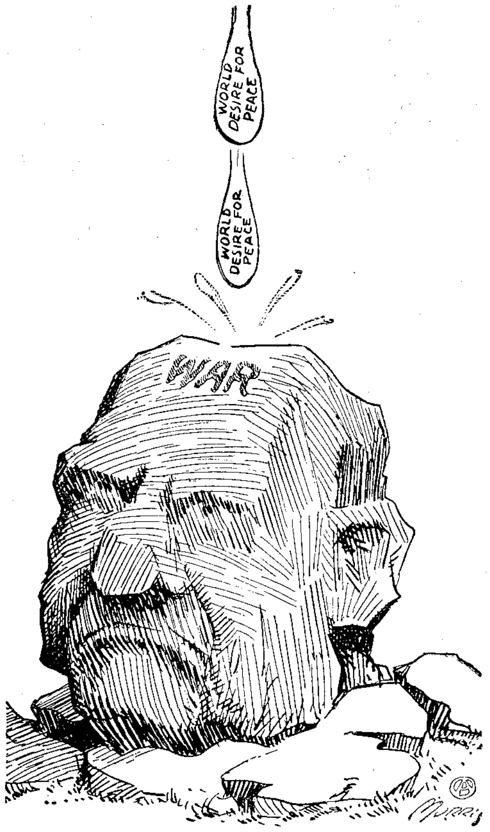
FIFTEEN NATIONS PLEDGED AGAINST WAR

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW FOREIGN POLICY, many editors tell us, is to be seen in Secretary Kellogg's achievement in getting fourteen nations to sign his proposed treaty with the United States "outlawing war." The great bulk of the press comment on the subject is favorable, but many who welcome the treaty most enthusiastically think it inaugurates a new era in our relations with the rest of the world and especially with the League of Nations. This suits the Democratic press, and apparently does not greatly disturb the majority of Republican and independent editors, tho many of them are critical in their approval. A few Republican papers, however, a remnant of the group that once fought the League Covenant so bitterly, are actively hostile to the treaty, deeming it dangerous, and demanding that the Senate refuse to ratify it. Thus we have a curious spectacle: a Republican Administration, in the flush of what many regard as its crowning performance, receiving its warmest praise from the Opposition and its bitterest condemnation from a certain quarter within its own party.



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"CONTINUAL DROPPING WEARS AWAY A STONE"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"For the first time in the history of the world," as a New York *Times* writer reminds us, "the great nations which control the destinies of mankind have decided, after prolonged deliberation, to enter into a solemn and specific treaty forswearing the practise of war." In years to come, says the same writer, this treaty will be associated with the names of Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, and Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France. It was on April 6, 1927, on the tenth anniversary of our entry into the World War, that Mr. Briand, borrowing a phrase from Senator Borah, proposed that France and the United States enter into a treaty "outlawing war" forever as between themselves. Mr. Kellogg, it will be remembered, countered with the suggestion that the idea be extended to a multilateral treaty to be signed by all the principal Powers of the world. This gave Mr. Briand pause, for he felt that such a plan might interfere with France's obligations under the League and Locarno pacts; but the two men, with the language of Briand's original note as a basis, went on hammering out a proposition on which both could stand. A part of this is now found in the simple words of the treaty, and a part in the preamble and correspondence, which include certain "interpretations" or reservations.

Finally, on June 23 of this year, Mr. Kellogg sent a note to fourteen nations, inviting them to sign the treaty, which reads:

"ARTICLE 1.—The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"ARTICLE II.—The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Germany was the first to respond with an unqualified acceptance, July 12, and then the others followed rapidly in the order named: France, Italy, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Poland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Japan, and Czechoslovakia, the last on July 20. All replied cordially, and all but France and Great Britain without asking for any qualifying clauses. The "interpretations" which Mr. Kellogg conceded to France are thus summarized by Mr. Briand in France's letter accepting the treaty:

"Nothing in the new treaty restrains or compromises in any manner whatsoever the right of self-defense. Each nation in this respect will always remain free to defend its territory against attack or invasion; it alone is competent to decide whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defense.

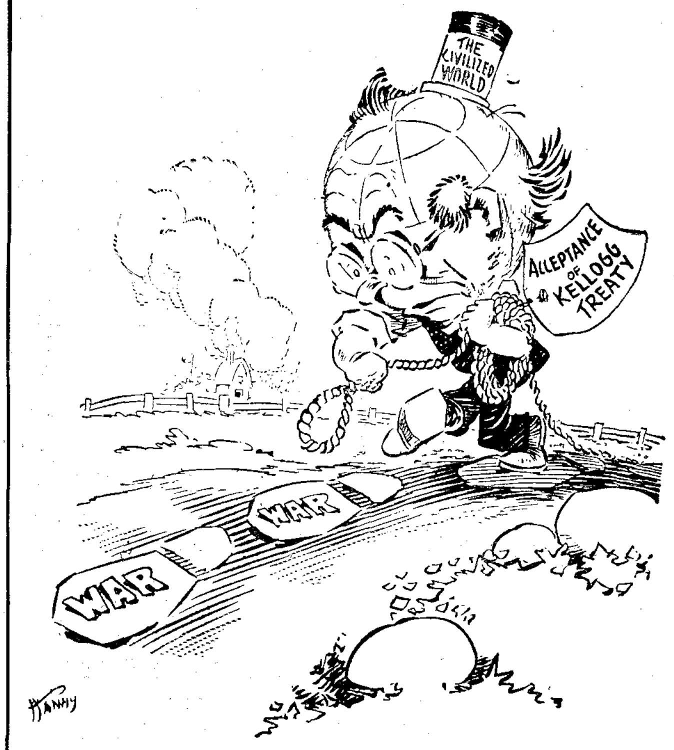
"Secondly, none of the provisions of the new treaty is in opposition to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations nor with those of the Locarno treaties or the treaties of neutrality.

"Moreover, any violation of the new treaty by one of the contracting parties would automatically release the other contracting Powers from their obligations to the treaty-breaking State."

Great Britain's reservation, which the press correspondents have already dubbed the "British Monroe Doctrine," relates to its freedom in certain unnamed regions, and is couched in these terms by Sir Austen Chamberlain in his note of May 19:

"There are certain regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. His Majesty's Government have been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference with these regions can not be suffered. Their protection against attack is to the British Empire a measure of self-defense. It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect."

Europe's prompt and unanimous acceptance of Mr. Kellogg's proffered treaty, the European correspondents tell us, is due to the general belief on that side of the Atlantic that it means the final entry of America into the task of maintaining world peace. To quote Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*



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HE MEANS BUSINESS

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

"The future may or may not prove European statesmen to be wrong, but as they see the Kellogg treaty it amounts to bringing into the effort for peace the great power of the United States, which has been lacking, since we did not ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is figured that the Kellogg treaty may undo much of the harm that decision on our part did to European politics.

"While not wishing to go so far as saying that Secretary Kellogg's move represents a change of face by the United States, Europe feels that America must have some such urge in offering a compact in which we alone promise something we had not promised before. For there is little in the Kellogg note that other nations have not already pledged themselves to.

"It may be stated that M. Briand regards the Kellogg compact as representing the greatest achievement of his diplomatic career. Coming as the result of the initiative he took a year ago, the French Foreign Minister believes he has played a great rôle in bringing the United States back into the comity of nations working for world peace. Henceforth, he figures, we can not remain aloof when the peace of the world is threatened. That, he feels, is something worth while."

Alarm, however, rather than satisfaction, is felt by the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) on this score, moving it to denounce the proposed treaty as dangerous, and to say:

"The text of the Kellogg treaty itself is loosely worded and susceptible of many varying interpretations. For one thing, it established no standards of violation, thus making enforcement impossible. It will also be accompanied by a number of unilateral statements making the exemptions under it all the wider. This looseness makes the treaty futile and provides a source of future danger and dispute.

"Some important American interests, such as the Monroe Doctrine, seem to have been forgotten. We are about to be involved a little deeper in the squabbles of continental Europe.

"Once again we have followed what seems recently to have become a cardinal point of American foreign policy—giving something away and getting nothing in return. This treaty leaves us holding the bag in future European squabbles; and that is the one and only reason why Europe wants it.

"The treaty will probably be signed, but we hope that the Senate will refuse to ratify it."

To this the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.) replies:

"There has been little dissent among organs of American public opinion as to the value and importance of the Kellogg treaties. Some few have affected to regard them as likely to be ineffective. The New York *Herald Tribune* is almost alone in viewing them as dangerous to American interests, and urging that they be not ratified by the Senate. Its argument that they are faulty because they 'establish no standards of violation, thus making enforcement impossible,' shows a misapprehension of the very heart of the treaties, which put no form of coercion on the signatories other than the compelling moral force of world public opinion. If putting the nations on their honor will not outlaw war, nothing will do it. After all, the moral sanction is all that will ever prevent any sort of international compact from becoming a scrap of paper."

Another Republican paper that calls on the Senate to defeat the treaty, and that thinks it "may well prove to be the worst the United States ever signed," is the Chicago *Tribune*, which says:

"Mr. Kellogg is bringing the United States in behind the system of mandates and other devices by which expanding nations cover their appropriation of other territory and their rule over other peoples. We have no quarrel with these expansions, but it is not our part to give them moral sanction.

"What Wilsonian Democracy was unable to accomplish, Coolidge Republicanism is about to do. The cause so well fought for and defended by the Republican party has been sold out by its former friends. It is another indication that the American State department can not be depended upon to protect American interests, but it is no pleasure to observe that when Bryan failed Mr. Kellogg, persisting, succeeded."

To this comes the following retort from the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.):

"No wonder the Chicago *Tribune* is tearfully praying for the Senate's disapproval of the Kellogg treaty. The Senate, it declares, is now the nation's only protection against becoming involved in European machinations. In the eyes of *The Tribune*, what has happened is a betrayal of trust on the part of Messrs. Kellogg and Coolidge.

"For that which so torments the isolationists, the rest of us should be grateful. This country has long enough occupied an inexcusable and lamentable position with respect to its foreign relations. Now that it is getting rid of its standoffishness, and is actually making gestures of companionableness—now that the League is no longer anathema and its works no longer poisonous—the great republic is making ready to approach responsibilities it had hitherto sneered at, with something of the high zeal and courage which the situation requires."

"The treaty deserves to be regarded with a suspicion which calls for the most careful consideration of the consequences of the proposed departure," says the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), and the New York *Evening Post* (Rep.) fears that "Mr. Kellogg's proposals amount to a multilateral unreality," while *The Nation*, a liberal weekly, asks:

"What is the use of outlawing war if each nation is left to decide for itself 'whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defense'? Did any one ever hear of a nation declaring war without insisting that its war was essentially a measure of self-defense? The words are particularly ominous when one recalls President Coolidge's declaration at the United Press dinner on April 26, 1927, that 'the person and property of a citizen are a part of the general domain, even when abroad.' There is no form of international sculduggery which could not slip safely through the loose net of the words. We need definition of the words 'war' and 'self-defense' if this pact is to mean anything at all."

On the other hand, the treaty is approved by the great majority of American papers, in terms ranging from the view of the New York *Telegram*, a Scripps-Howard paper, that it is "little more than a moral gesture," to the belief of *The Independent*, a Boston weekly, that "Mr. Kellogg may go down in history as sponsoring the world's greatest guaranty of peace." The New York *World* (Dem.) holds that the French and British reservations "limit the treaty but give it additional force," while another Democratic paper, the New York *Times*, declares:

> "It will be a great international advance to have even the general principle accepted by the leading nations of the world that war is not hereafter to be thought of as 'an instrument of national policy.' Cynics will say that this means nothing in particular, and will not prevent the recurrence of war. But as at least a long step toward the abolition of war on any great scale, it will remain a landmark of human progress. This is doubtless what President Coolidge has in mind when he expresses the hope that the treaty will be in form ready to be submitted to the Senate in December, so as to crown and glorify the closing days of his Administration."

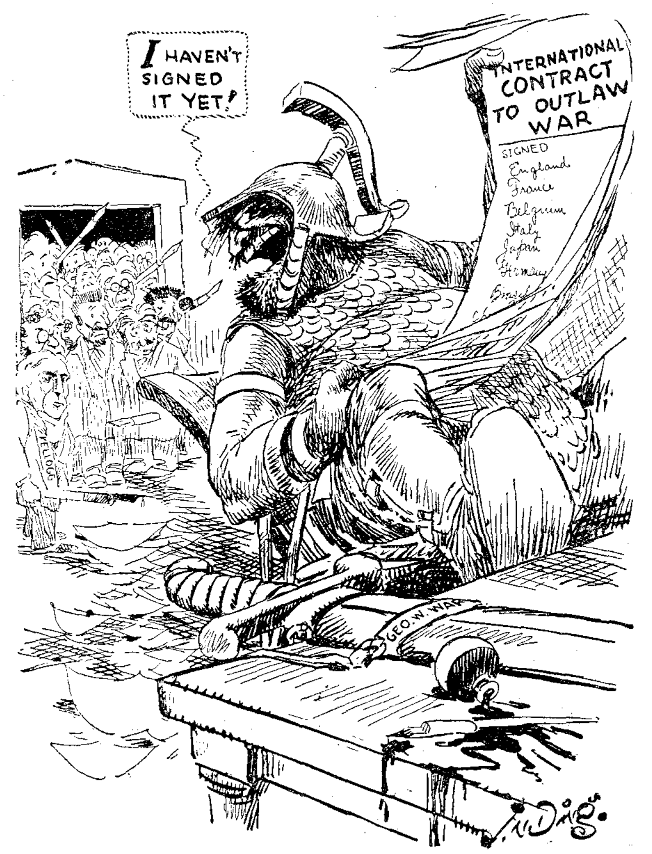
Will the treaty change our relation to the League of Nations? This question interests a large number of editors, especially those of the Democratic persuasion, and their answer is Yes. Thus the Baltimore *Sun* draws a sigh of relief because it thinks the Kellogg pact will reduce the danger of friction between Washington and Geneva in case the League should find it necessary to discipline an aggressive nation whose trade we prized, explaining:

> "The probability is, assuming that the antiwar treaty is widely adhered to, that an aggressor in the definition of the League will also be an aggressor against the Kellogg pact. In consequence the probable trend of our diplomacy in this contingency would be to regard such punitive actions as the League might take, from the standpoint of sympathetic neutrality rather than from that of aggrieved nationalism. For our sponsoring of the treaty to renounce war puts us much more strongly in the position of resenting a violation of the peace. And this is true even tho we have no intention of resorting to such police methods against aggression as are contemplated in the Covenant of the League of Nations.
>
> "So it must not be forgotten that the proposed treaty has a positive as well as a negative side on the issue of foreign controversies. It has no new entangling effect. But, much more than that, it tends actively to minimize such possibilities of entanglement as the establishment of the League of Nations has already brought to us as a non-member. It promises to substitute harmonious cooperation for the possible antagonism which has heretofore been present in embryo in the relations of Washington and Geneva."

In like manner *The New Republic*, an independent weekly, after rejoicing that the treaty "will be a powerful weapon to be used against the big-navy advocates, who would push the nations into an insane race of competitive building," goes on to say:

> "Most valuable of all, of course, is the fact so frequently pointed out by the European press, that it means the return of the United States to an important share in international affairs. While the extent of this return has been exaggerated in some foreign comment, it is of undeniable significance. It will help to solve one of the most serious questions with which Great Britain has been confronted, the attitude of the United States toward any naval blockade which might be undertaken by the British Navy at the behest of the League. Thus, while the treaty seems at first to be in defiance of, and a duplicate to, the League, it may prove the strongest impetus that body has received since its organization."

"A supplementary League of Nations," the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) calls it, approvingly, and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) thinks that "by a circuitous route, Woodrow Wilson's instructions about the route toward world peace are followed." The Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) puts it this way: "In the Kellogg treaties we are putting a timid foot forward. If the water is not too cold, we may go further in if we can forget the anti-League campaign of 1918-1920." It is "a tremendous step toward peace," in the opinion of the Albany *Evening News* (Ind. Rep.) "The American people have reason to be gratified, for it can be said that at this moment Secretary Kellogg is the outstanding figure in the diplomatic world," states the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Rep.), and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) hails "the crowning achievement in the field of foreign relations of the Coolidge Administration." The Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) sees in the treaty "the beginning of a new policy on our part in its recognition of the existing machinery for peace," while the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) rubs it in thus:



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ALL BUT THE PARTY OF THE SECOND PART

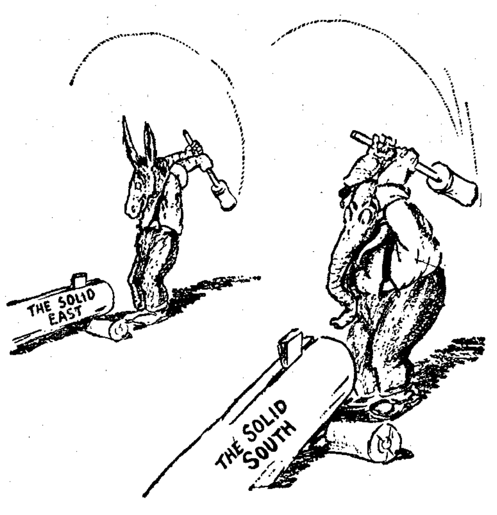
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

> "We recall the frenzy with which irreconcilables attacked the World Court as the 'backdoor to the League,' and it is history how they finally prevailed upon Mr. Coolidge to let the tangled question of American adherence drop into the limbo of unsolved issues. Yet here we have the party of Henry Cabot Lodge hugging proudly to its bosom a treaty which not only necessitates the closest possible connection with the League, but admits in its very amendments, that the League is the dominant force in international politics. Perhaps we have not entered the League by the back door, but we certainly have left our card at the front."

The signing of the treaty, as the plans now stand, is to take place before the end of summer, probably in Paris. After that it will remain for the parliaments of the signatories to ratify it, and particularly for the Senate of the United States to take this step. The New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent finds that "a minority in the Senate is proposing a bitter fight against the ratification," but Secretary Kellogg has worked in close touch with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and especially with its chairman, Senator Borah, who is one of the treaty's warmest friends, so that, to quote the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification is considered at the State Department to be well assured."

LOOKING FOR A SPLIT IN THE "SOLID SOUTH"

IF FOR NO OTHER REASON, the present campaign is unique "in the sense that it involves the first serious attempt in more than half a century to break the so-called Solid South from within," remarks one of our editors, expressing a conclusion which is widely held. Whether, in the words of another press writer, the Democratic party is "for the first time since the Civil War in real danger of losing out in a number of States south of the Mason and Dixon line," is a far more debatable question, with the preponderance of opinion on the negative side. Republicans are said to be seriously hoping to carry anywhere from four to six of the Southern States, and a quiet campaign, according to the Washington correspondents, is going on to make the most of Democratic dry antagonism to Governor Smith. The newspapers have been printing dispatches telling of such phenomena as the organization of Democratic Hoover-for-President clubs in Missouri, anti-Smith resolutions passed by church workers in Georgia and Arkansas, a bolt to Hoover by 700 anti-Smith Democrats in Texas, the appearance of former Democratic Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma in the Hoover camp, and most important of all, the meeting of some 300 Dry Democrats at Asheville to condemn Smith and endorse Hoover.



THE RAIL SPLITTERS

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

That the South might be a real battle-ground this year was intimated by Senator Robinson, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, when he suggested the establishment of a Southern headquarters, but the campaign managers seemed to feel that any such step was quite unnecessary, and they are said to be unaware of any signs of splitting in the Solid South. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi has told his colleagues on the Democratic advisory committee that the South will roll up bigger Democratic majorities than ever before. Senators Swanson of Virginia and Fletcher of Florida have remarked that there is no need for the party to worry over the electoral vote in their States. Senator Hawes of Missouri says "any claim that there will be a breach in the Solid South is nonsense." Leaders in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas have insisted that Governor Smith can count on Democratic majorities in their respective States. Clarence L. Linz, Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce,* finds the consensus of the politically minded in the capital to be that "irrespective of the work done by Hoover during the Mississippi River flood days, the Republicans will make slight inroads into the Solid South; praise and a reasonably large campaign fund to aid in the furtherance of local issues will probably be counted upon to salve the injured feelings of the politicians south of the Mason and Dixon line."

But there is one indication of unrest among Southern Democrats that editors are unable to ignore, altho they differ vastly regarding its importance. "A call to battle such as has not been known in years was sent ringing through the South to hold the Southern democracy to the party ticket in a fighting effort to offset the effect of the anti-Smith conference at Asheville," writes Walker S. Buel, from the North Carolina city to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* tho he adds that seasoned journalistic and political observers in the South agree "that the storm will blow itself out before November, and that the Southern States will be found in their customary place in the Democratic column."

What was officially called the "Conference of Anti-Smith Democrats" was held at Asheville on July 19 and 20. It was composed of some 300 delegates representing fourteen Southern States and was led by Dr. Arthur J. Barton of Atlanta, a leader in the Southern Baptist Church and in the Anti-Saloon League, and by the Southern Methodist Bishop, James E. Cannon, Jr. After listening to a number of speeches attacking Governor Smith as a wet and as a Tammanyite, these "embattled Prohibitionists," as J. F. Essary of the Baltimore *Sun* puts it, "gave form and substance to their protests against Governor Alfred E. Smith by calling upon all dry Democrats to vote for the Republican nominee, Herbert Hoover." A lengthy statement of principles was adopted in which the following reasons were given for coming out against the Democratic nominee:

> "1.—Governor Smith's repudiation of the Houston platform on Prohibition.
> "2.—Governor Smith's wet record.
> "3.—Governor Smith's selection of a wet Republican as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
> "4.—Governor Smith's relation to Tammany Hall."

The election of Governor Smith would be "a calamity," according to this statement—a calamity to be prevented in only one way:

> "As the most direct and effective way, indeed the only way in which to insure the defeat of this wet Tammany candidate, is that our dry Southern Democratic voters cast their ballots in the coming election for Herbert Hoover."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.), one of the Northern papers that take the action of these "dry Democrats" seriously, says "nobody can intelligently read the account of their deliberations without reaching the conviction that they represent a very grave sentiment of dissatisfaction, which in all probability is not destined to disappear before Election Day." But the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) is one of many dailies to conclude, that "such movements are gestures and nothing more." H. E. C. Bryant, representing the New York *World* at Asheville, expresses his doubt that these dry Democrats "will muster enough votes to make any serious difference in the final result."

In the South the Columbia *Record* finds it impossible to consider the Asheville meeting as more than a joke. "The answer of Dixie to these motley 267 meddlers may be summed up in a single word—boloney." But other Southern Democratic dailies give the affair more serious editorial attention. Says the Mobile *Register:*

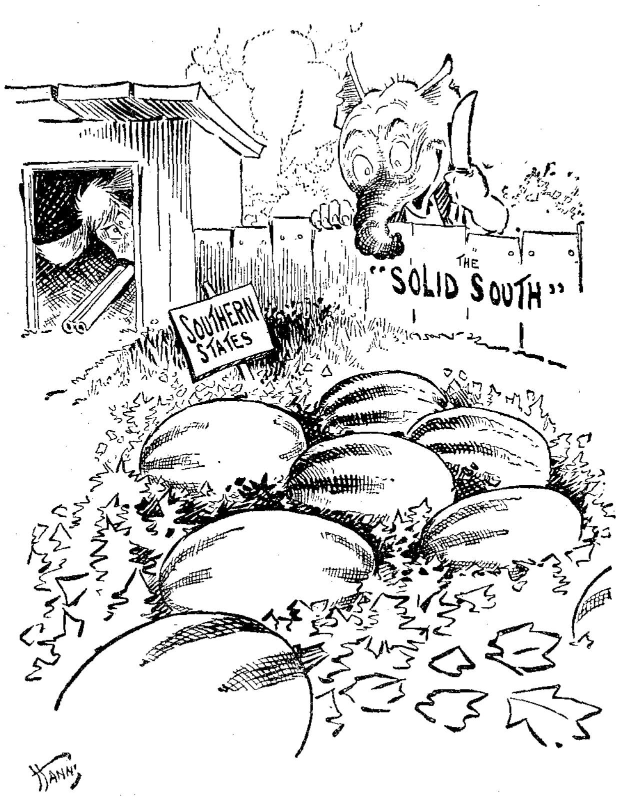
> "When lifelong Democrats, men who have always believed that the South's best interests were identified with the ideals of the Democratic party, and who still assert their unswerving allegiance to the principles of Democracy, are moved by a conscientious motive, as in this case, can they be swerved from their attitude by abuse and vilification? No greater mistake can be made than to denounce such men as 'bigoted, intolerant, and fanatical.' They can be retained to whole-hearted allegiance only by argument directed to their reason. Abuse and threats will steel them only the more firmly to resent the temporary ascendency in party counsels of those who do not represent the views and sentiments of the rank and file."

Reasoning with the dry Democrats, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* and Lynchburg *News* argue that Prohibitionists need not expect that the election of Hoover over Smith would be a triumph for their cause. Josephus Daniels, a leading Democratic dry, who has announced his support of Governor Smith as the party nominee, says in his newspaper, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, that "Bishop Cannon, Dr. Barton, and tens of thousands of others are troubled because of the organized attempts to overthrow Prohibition." But he does not look upon Mr. Hoover as a real believer in Prohibition, and he says that the Republican candidate has been part of a Republican administration which has failed to enforce Prohibition effectively. And, finally:

> "Prohibition is a moral issue. But the question of cleanness and honesty in government is a moral issue. In conscience *The News and Observer* can not support any man who was a member of Harding's Cabinet in the era when corruption ran riot.
>
> "In the opinion of *The News and Observer*, the wisest course for Southern Democrats to pursue is to elect Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress who will pledge themselves to vote against any suggestion by Governor Smith, if he is elected, looking to the modification of the laws enacted for its enforcement."

Turning from the particular convention at Asheville to the more general aspects of the political solidity of the South, we find a natural variance of opinion. First there are the Northern Republican papers, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which declares that few persons in the North "realize the magnitude of Southern bitterness against the New York Governor," and cites various instances of growing Republican strength in several Southern States. The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) finds nothing "absurd, fantastic, or grotesque" in the assertion that Hoover has a chance to carry these six States: North Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, perceives this year "an awakening such as the South has never known," and declares that "men who have been active in party work will no longer feel themselves bound by party ties to stain their souls with a vote contrary to their convictions." The Maryland weekly "can not believe that the South is willing to sell its soul to the alien element of New York and to permit Tammany, with all the rottenness of its history, to dominate not only the South, but America."

But when we come to the Southern daily press we find little apprehension of any revolution, altho there are many calls upon Southern Democrats to stand fast. Says the Columbia *State* in South Carolina:



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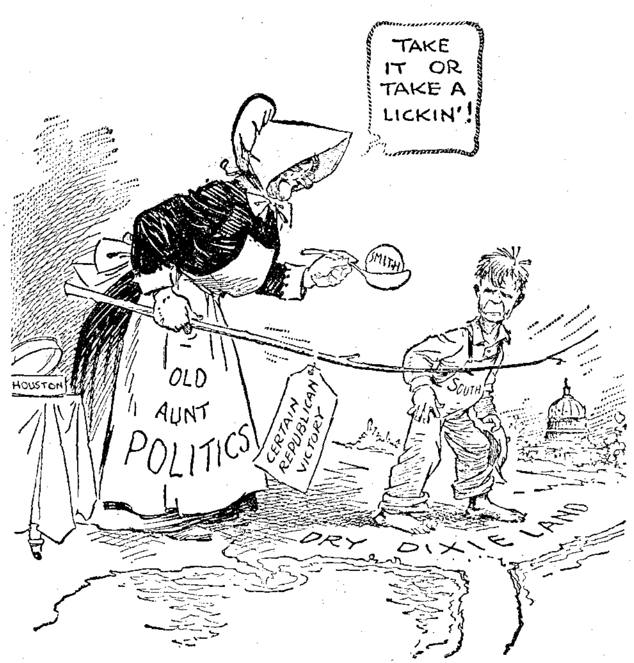
SOME OF THEM LOOK PRETTY GOOD, TOO
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



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THE CHOICE
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

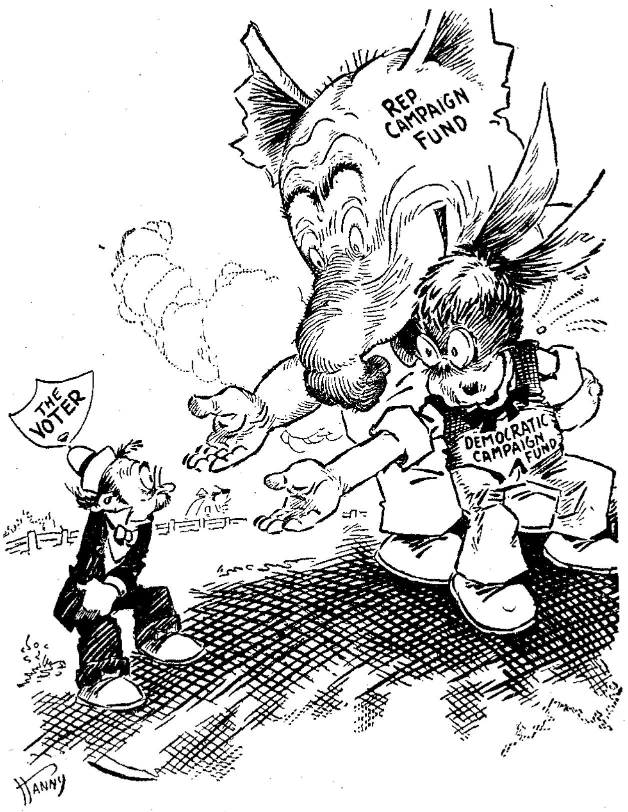
> "It is a fact that the party is weaker in the South this year than it has been in many decades, and while there may be no serious question of the Solid South remaining solid, no possible harm could result from taking measures to make it more solid. And the more solid the South, the better the chance of carrying border States like Tennessee, where Democracy has to make a hard fight to win."

The attitude of the Raleigh *News and Observer* in North Carolina has already been noted. The Asheville *Times* similarly calls upon Southern Democrats to stand by the party. In West Virginia the Charleston *Gazette* (Dem.) says "the South will vote the Democratic ticket because there are more reasons for doing so than could be shown by voting for Hoover." Of course, declares the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, "the South will vote for Smith and Robinson," chiefly because "the presence of the negroes as potential voters ties the Prohibitionists to the Democratic party." "Georgia will prove anew the mettle of her democracy," predicts the Atlanta *Journal*. And in the Atlanta *Constitution*, that veteran preacher and writer, Sam W. Small, says "the world may take it from us, hard and cold, that the South Atlantic and Gulf States are going to preserve their political solidarity against a negroid Republican party." In Florida the Jacksonville *Journal* voices its conviction that "the South will adhere to the conclusion that it must remain stedfast to Democracy." The Jackson (Miss.) *News* says "anybody who thinks Governor Smith won't carry the Solid South in November is simply foolish in the head." In Alabama, declares the Mobile *Register*, "the great mass of Alabama editors are urging loyalty to the Democratic ticket from top to bottom." We read in the Birmingham *Age-Herald:* "To think of Southern Democrats as failing in 1928 to give proof of their loyalty is to conceive of them as recreant to their past." Party loyalty comes first, asserts the zealously dry Houston *Chronicle*, in Texas:

> "We shall continue to battle for the Democratic party and its platform as adopted at the Houston convention, and for its nominees, Alfred E. Smith and Joseph T. Robinson, and we shall continue to battle to maintain the integrity of the Eighteenth Amendment and all other Prohibition laws."

CAMPAIGN COSTS REVISED UPWARD

THE BRIGHT DREAM of a "gentlemen's agreement" to limit the Republican and Democratic campaign funds to $3,000,000 each, and each contribution to less than $25,000, such as was visioned in Washington a few weeks ago, has been shattered by the recent announcements from both parties that the "sky is the limit," so far as contributions are concerned, and the prediction by political observers at Washington that the 1928 campaign will be the most expensive in American history. One of the correspondents, says the Washington *Star*, estimates that at least $8,000,000 will be spent by the Republicans and Democrats in the Presidential campaign, $1,000,000 in the Congressional battle, and $2,000,000 by the independent or auxiliary parties and organizations—a total of $11,000,000. To this independent daily, "the spectacle of even so rich a country as this spending such a tremendous sum for the collecting of thirty million votes is calculated to give pause to even the most liberal of political economists."



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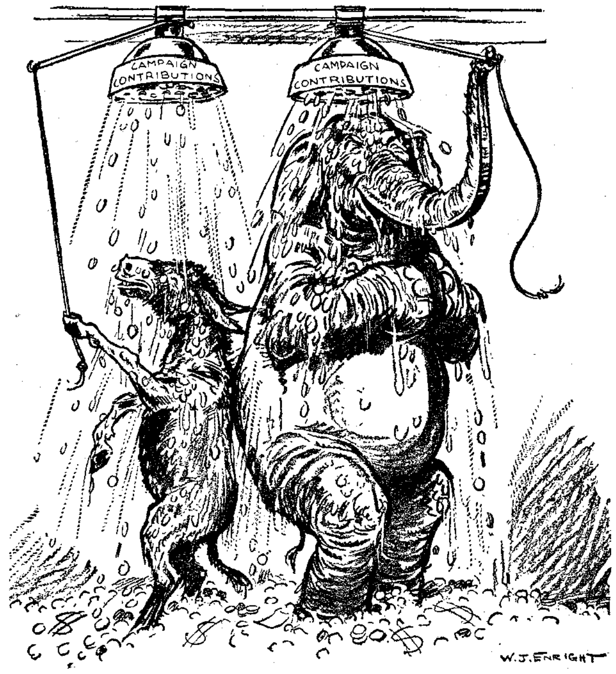
THE FIRST TOUCH OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The Democratic campaign manager, we are told, probably will match his Republican opponent, dollar for dollar. "In a determined effort to elect Governor Smith to the Presidency," notes Fraser Edwards in the New York *American* (Ind.), "the Democratic National Committee has thrust the tradition of party poverty behind it, and has begun to accumulate the greatest war chest in the history of Democracy. In contrast with former Presidential years, the Democrats, instead of going into the campaign with a deficit, began this contest with a nest-egg of approximately $200,000, left by the former régime." According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "The cost of conducting a campaign has become greater as the electorate has increased with the enfranchisement of women in 1920. These costs include publication of tons of literature, formation of campaign organizations, establishment of headquarters, and advertising. Another thing that will tend to make the campaign expensive for both parties is the fact that more States are listed as 'doubtful' than in other national elections.
>
> "In recent campaigns certain States in the East have virtually been conceded to the Republicans, and large expenditures therefore were not made. To-day New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, and some other States in the East are admittedly in doubt, with the Democrats claiming them. In these States both parties will carry on intensive and costly campaigns. Then again the corn- and wheat-belt States are also classed as 'doubtful,' with the Democrats planning to devote time and money in a drive to carry them.
>
> "This will make it necessary for the Republicans to be more thorough in organizing those States, and greater expenditures will be involved than in other years. Factions in some of the Southern and border States are reported in revolt against the Democratic ticket, with the result that both parties will devote more attention to those sections.
>
> "The public this year will have a full accounting of all money used in the campaign, as under the amended Federal Corrupt Practises Act of 1925, all political committees expending campaign funds must make a report to Congress. This was not required in previous elections, and few of such committees as the Anti-Saloon League made voluntary returns.
>
> "Indications are that both parties will be liberal in their expenses, but will take great care to do nothing that will carry with it a hint of the corrupt use of money. The Republican party has decided to make a report every thirty days after August 1, of amounts contributed, the contributors, and uses made of the money."



AIN'T IT REFRESHING
—Enright in the New York *World*.

What of the Congressional campaign? Continues this writer:

> "The entire House of Representatives must be elected this year. Not counting vacancies caused by death and resignations, of which there are six—five Republicans and one Democrat—the present House membership is made up of 237 Republicans, 195 Democrats, 2 Farmer-Laborites, and 1 Socialist.
>
> "Thirty-five Senatorial seats are at stake in this year's election. Twenty of them are held by Democrats, fourteen by Republicans, and one by a Farmer-Laborite.
>
> "The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of 47 Republicans, 46 Democrats, and 1 Farmer-Laborite, with 2 vacancies caused by the refusal of seats to Senators-elect Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois."

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. What causes the Tower of Pisa to lean? (p. 26).
2. How many railroad cars are needed to transport 36,000 head of cattle? (p. 38).
3. Who is Britain's High Commissioner for Palestine? (p. 16).
4. What became of Barney Barnato? (p. 48).
5. Does snow ever fall in Lima, Peru? (p. 25).
6. What percentage of news in the leading daily papers may be termed "yellow"? (p. 30).
7. Can a shovel talk? (p. 21).
8. In what country will Lord Balfour's Forest be planted? (p. 17).
9. What were the theories developed about Captain Loewenstein's disappearance before his body was found? (p. 42).
10. What is one of the most important of Palestine's industries? (p. 16).
11. What plays did Sean O'Casey write? (p. 24).
12. How does one catch a young rhinoceros or elephant? (p. 56).
13. What is the length of the lunar day? (p. 21).
14. In what country are the boys and girls of this generation nearly an inch taller than those of the preceding? (p. 19).
15. What nationally known entertainment enterprise is a by-product of a farm? (p. 37).
16. Where is the Abbey Theater? (p. 25).
17. When is sunburn fatal? (p. 22).
18. In what Asiatic country have labor unions been accepting financial aid from Soviet Russia? (p. 19).
19. What domestic animal is most difficult to photograph? (p. 52).
20. Where in written history is the weight of an object first mentioned? (p. 21).

According to John J. Raskob, the Democratic Chairman:

"The only large expense is going to be for educational work and in getting the voters registered. It seems unfortunate that it should be so difficult to impress upon our people the necessity of registering and voting. It all takes time, and time means money."

On the Republican side we find J. R. Nutt, Republican Treasurer, saying in a Cincinnati *Enquirer* interview:

"There will be no fixt limit, publicly or privately, placed upon campaign subscriptions. It will be our effort, however, to get the largest possible number of subscriptions spread over the entire United States. The amount is not a fair measure of the character of the subscription, but rather it should be judged by the character and standing in the community of the donor and his or her financial ability."

In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.), it would be impracticable to attempt to fix beforehand the total that can be legitimately expended. "Each side needs a lot of money," agrees a Democratic organ, the New York *Times*. As the neighboring *World* (Ind. Dem.) explains:

"A golden horde of dollars pours into the party coffers, and the average man is moved, perhaps, to take a somewhat cynical view of what is happening. Ten million dollars will be spent in 1928 for the election of a President, a Vice-President, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, whose combined salaries are not a tenth of this sum. And the average man may shake his head and call it fishy business.

"But it is not necessarily a chance for 'graft' that constitutes the prize for those who contribute to this horde of dollars. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be contributed to this campaign by devout drys who will expect nothing in return except a policy of hands off the Volstead Law. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be contributed by sincere wets who hope that the election of Governor Smith will pave the way for a change in the Volstead Law. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be contributed by devout Republicans who sincerely believe that the country would go to the dogs under a Democratic administration, by devout Democrats who are Democrats because their grandfathers were Democrats, by devout Klansmen who are disturbed by a Catholic menace, and by devoted ladies of the Daughters of American Revolution who can not stomach the idea of a brown derby in the White House. And all this money will be contributed for purposes which, if not disinterested, are at least not corrupt. And all of it, even if it reaches a total of ten million dollars, will not constitute a sum which is glaringly in disproportion to the sums of money spent for other purposes in the superorganized America in which we live."

An independent paper, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, also lists several reasons for the high cost of campaigning in 1928:

"There is the injection of particularly controversial issues this year, which will be regarded by both parties as necessitating an unusually wide-spread 'campaign of education' by paid speakers and the circulation of the printed word. The Democratic party for the first time in its history is facing a real fight in the South. It will have to spend money in States formerly regarded as solidly secure. This will have both its psychological and its practical effect on spending by the Republicans. And on account of the intrusion of Prohibition as an issue, dry organizations and the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will promote activities that will cost much money, while the farm organizations in the West are also expected to swell the total outlay."

Heretofore, we are reminded by the independent St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "the Democratic party has not been able to obtain large sums for campaign purposes." This year, however—

"There is reason to believe that it will obtain a great deal more money than ever before. And this will spur the Republican party to collect at least as much as usual. Where large sums are corruptly used for dishonest elections, no terms can be too strong to express a proper spirit of condemnation. But we are unable to see anything normally wrong in mere magnitude of expenditures if they are legitimately applied to legitimate purposes. We can see no objection to either party, obtaining all the money it can honestly use in carrying on its campaign. Because of the closeness of this contest, because active campaigns will have to be conducted this year in many more States than is usually required, the cost will necessarily be higher for both parties. The establishment of a budget by each party, the reports that under the new law they are required to make to Congress, and the voluntary publicity that they will give to their accounts will make it necessary, as well as politically desirable, to keep close to the line of the legitimate in their expenditures."

While there seems to be no outcry in either Republican or Democratic dailies against a $11,000,000 campaign fund, the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) warns both parties against "collecting a huge fund this year, when heavy money expenditures would make a most unpleasant impression on the public." On the other hand, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.):

"It is going to cost a great deal to circularize voters, to provide for radio publicity, and the expense of speakers and meetings. The very large cost of running a national campaign in past years is vastly swelled by the expense of broadcasting hook-ups. To broadcast Kansas City proceedings for twenty hours of actual convention sessions the cost was $77,000. The Houston convention used about 1,000 more miles and was more expensive. Radio men roughly figure $1 a second for a national hook-up. Any citizen can see what this would mean for campaign speeches by candidates, to say nothing of speeches by other party leaders.

"Both of the national chairmen this year are men of character and high repute who can be trusted, we think, to raise money honestly, to spend it intelligently, and to account for it fully and frankly. Public opinion will not judge campaign funds by their size, but by the methods employed in raising them, by the uses to which they are put, and by the results achieved in arousing citizens to do their duty."

THE END OF THE SOFT-COAL STRIKE

SOFT COAL MAY BE CHEAPER before the snow flies, we are told, owing to the final collapse of the sixteen-months' battle of the United Mine Workers to keep their wages up to the basic war-time scale of $7.50 a day or $1.08 a ton throughout the bituminous fields; but much more important than cheap coal, the newspaper jury agree, is the possibility that now the operators and miners may be able to work out a fair basis of agreement with steady work and at least a living wage. John L. Lewis, international president of the union, announced in Indianapolis, on July 18, that the $7.50 scale, established in 1920 by a Federal commission, and reaffirmed in the famous "Jacksonville agreement" of 1924, in the making of which Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, played a prominent part, would henceforth be abandoned, and that the miners of each district were free to make their own terms with the operators. It was a confession of defeat for the union leaders and an announcement of lowered wages for the miners, but it also meant new hope for the 150,000 men whose families have been suffering hunger and want through so many weary months. The editor of *The United Mine Workers Journal*, Indianapolis, says on behalf of the miners:

> "They have modified their wage policy as their gigantic contribution toward the stabilization of the coal industry. By this sacrifice they again prove their loyalty to the public welfare. Now let the coal operators and the public do as much as the miners have done."

Many serious problems remain to be solved, all observers agree, before the chaos in the mining industry can be cleared up. Blame for the present conditions is bandied on both sides, but both agree that the deepest cause of the trouble is economic—too many miners, too much coal, not enough demand. The miners had lost their fight before it began, the newspapers throughout the coal regions declare, and many of them blame Mr. Lewis for leading his union into a battle which he must have known could end only in defeat. The whole situation had changed since the war; many consumers were using oil, electric power, and other substitutes, and the new non-union mines in West Virginia and Kentucky were flooding the market with soft coal at prices that made it impossible—the operators contended—for union mines to compete. The Baltimore *Sun* states the case thus:

> "The primary cause of the miners' defeat was the collapse of the effort to unionize the great, fresh West Virginia fields. Lower costs in those fields, plus natural advantages, gave them a large headway over the old unionized fields, so long as the union insisted upon the high-wage rate. If now the operators in the union fields, successful in opposing the union scale, deal fairly in wages, it is possible that gradually over the whole industry, union and non-union, an orderly and stable condition may be created. If, however, they attempt to force wages far down, the non-union mines may retaliate with cuts, and a chaotic state be brought about."

One can not blame the miners or their officers for wishing to retain the Jacksonville scale, says the Charleston (W. Va.) *Daily Mail*, a close neighbor of the non-union mines that have prospered while the union mines farther west were facing ruin; but what can be criticized, it thinks, "are the violent methods employed to force the Jacksonville scale on a very sick industry." And here is its diagnosis of the sickness:

> "The purchasing power of the public had declined, many foreign markets, which became ours because of the war, were lost when after the war they went back to former producers. The territory in which coal could be sold grew narrower and narrower, the demand decreased and the public, save in the direst necessity, refused to pay the war and post-war prices. Business went to such territories as could produce coal at the lowest figure. Mines either closed down or worked but a few days a week. Why strike to obtain an impossibility?"

Looking at the event largely from the view-point of the miners, *The Nation* nevertheless finds errors on both sides, saying:

> "A fearful wreckage is left in the wake of the fifteen months' struggle. The once great union of mine workers has lost at least two-thirds of the bituminous miners of the country, and those who are left must accept humiliating conditions in order to return to work. In a few districts the strike will drag on for a time, but only with the object of saving the union, through local agreements, from complete destruction. The Illinois miners may emerge with a fairly powerful district union; in Ohio and Pennsylvania the disaster appears to be quite complete. In the mountains of Pennsylvania are thousands of miners and their families who have been living in tents and barracks for months on a few cents a week. Many are sick, but unable to get doctors or medicine.
>
> "These starving miners of Pennsylvania are the casualties of one of the most futile strikes in our history. Morally they were right in their contention that men who risk their lives in the black heat of the coal veins are entitled to $7.50 a day—in any sane society they would be among the most highly paid people. But this is not a sane society, and the leaders of the United Mine Workers should have known that. The miners were fighting for justice in an industry which is an insane chaos of overproduction, bad management, and pauperizing competition. They were beaten before they began to strike."

The operator's view of the case is presented by *Saward's Journal*, a coal-trade weekly, in these words:

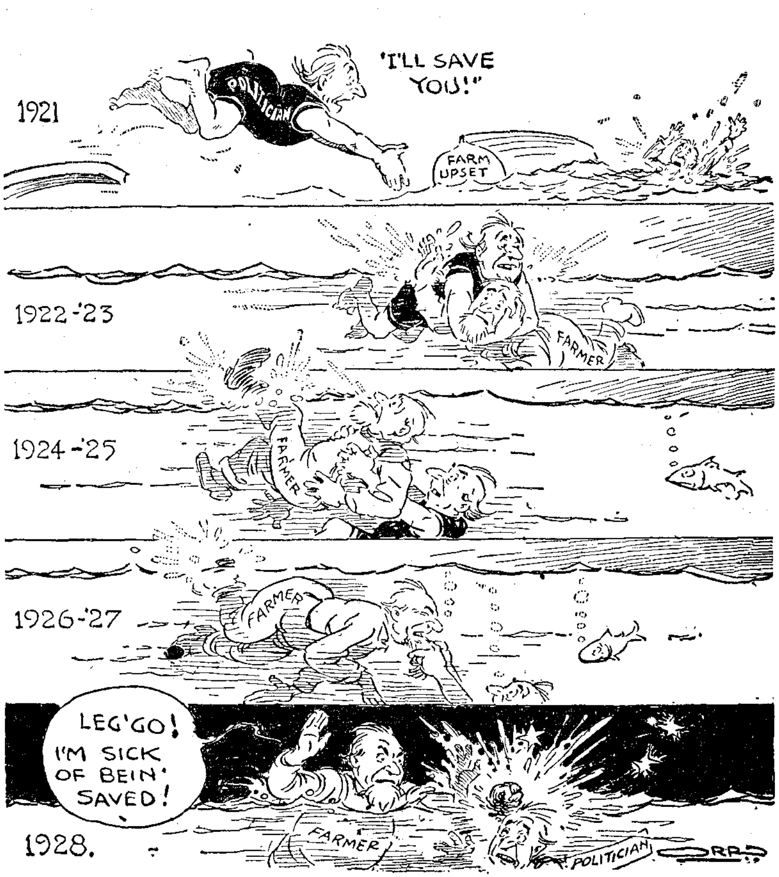
> "The abandonment of the Jacksonville agreement is significant in that it marks the capitulation of the haughty Mr. Lewis after a very protracted period of stubborn resistance. It was generally recognized in 1924 that this agreement was a mistake, and the attempted renewal of it as a general basis for compensation three years later was a worse error in view of the state of the market at that time. Even in those districts that assumed to accept the proposition, the result was not beneficial to members of the union, for with work limited to two or three days a week, the high rate prescribed by the agreement really meant a low weekly wage.
>
> "With opportunity now to agree on competitive rates there will doubtless be a great recasting of trade activities. Orders can once more be obtained by idle mines, but the demand will not be increased and much discretion must be exercised in order that low costs may not prove an insufficient basis for profit-making.
>
> "One of the strong points made by union leaders is that advantage in the way of a reduced scale of wages is at once given away. That will probably be true in this case as in practically all others, but the fact remains that the conditions developed through the Jacksonville agreement have led to great irregularities in the trade, and something was urgently needed to bring about a better condition. The new plan will not produce this effect at once, but is at least a step toward the readjustment of the industry on more satisfactory lines."

The surrender of the Jacksonville scale, which affects a vast territory reaching from western Pennsylvania to Idaho and Oklahoma, will by no means solve the whole problem of the coal industry, says the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, but—

> "It will produce important effects leading to a solution. Working agreements will probably be reached soon between the operators and the union in those States which are still actually union States. The agreements will be concluded separately, without attempt at uniformity. The attempt will be to agree upon a 'competitive' wage—that is to say, a wage which will permit the coal to be produced at a price at which it will sell.
>
> "At present the soft-coal production of the country is more than 80 per cent. non-union. Coal from southeastern non-union fields has practically captured the market in the Chicago area, a region about 100 miles in diameter. Operators in the Springfield, Illinois, territory have been limited to a small market in their own region.
>
> "A competitive wage will permit the recapture of much if not all of the Chicago market by the Illinois and Indiana operators. To that extent the non-union fields will be injured. Many of the non-union mines will limit production, and some of them will suspend operations entirely. Thus the surrender of the Jacksonville scale may tend to reverse the overproductive tendency which was brought about when the non-union fields were stimulated by the high wages in the union territory."

THE CORN BELT FLIRTS WITH DEMOCRACY

ONE MORE ELEMENT of uncertainty has been added to the Presidential campaign, it is generally agreed, by the inclination of certain farm-organization leaders in the "corn belt" to favor the Democratic ticket, and by the formation of the Smith Independent League to make a fight for the Democratic ticket in practically all western agricultural States, particularly Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. Some 110 delegates, the majority of them Republicans, went on record at Des Moines on July 16 as opposed to the Republican farm-relief program and in favor of the Democratic. Claiming to speak for a million farmers, these representatives of thirty-two farm organizations in the Middle West adopted resolutions condemning the Republicans and praising the Democrats for their respective farm programs. Without mentioning either Presidential candidate, the Corn Belt Committee's resolutions declare that farm-relief is the paramount issue in the present campaign, and that farmers should support the candidate, regardless of party, whose record and promises suggest that he may be trusted, if elected, to give agriculture a square deal. But almost at the same time that these spokesmen for the farmers were putting themselves on record in words that tickled the ears of the Democrats, the Iowa Republican State Convention was indorsing without reservation Mr. Hoover and the Republican platform. Such incidents convince editors and correspondents that the "corn belt" will be political fighting ground this summer.



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STILL SAVING THE FARMER

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Not only did the Des Moines conference indorse the farm plank of the Democratic platform; it condemned the "Coolidge-Hoover policy of the industrialization of America at the expense of agriculture." In fact, George F. Authier, in a Des Moines dispatch to the Democratic New York *World*, construes the action of the farm groups as "a bolt of the Republican ticket and platform." And, says David Lawrence, in a Consolidated Press dispatch:

> "Inasmuch as most of the leaders who took the action are themselves Republicans, the conclusion is inescapable that the second big issue has been provided for the Presidential campaign.
>
> "The question then turns on where the influence of the corn-belt conference will be felt, and whether it can be translated into electoral votes. Much of the farm vote is in strongly Republican States. Past election figures proved that the disaffected McNary-Haugen vote could all go to the Democrats in some States and yet there would remain enough Republican votes to carry the electoral vote for Hoover. But this year, especially if the election is to be close, the disaffection may be enough in some States to swing one or two of them into the Smith column.
>
> "It will be recalled that there were fourteen States in 1924 in which President Coolidge secured the electoral votes, but had a minority of the popular vote. In other words, the Davis and La Follette vote, if combined, would have beaten him in those States. If the corn-belt conference influences the major portion of the old La Follette vote, it would be a dangerous situation in certain States for the Republicans."

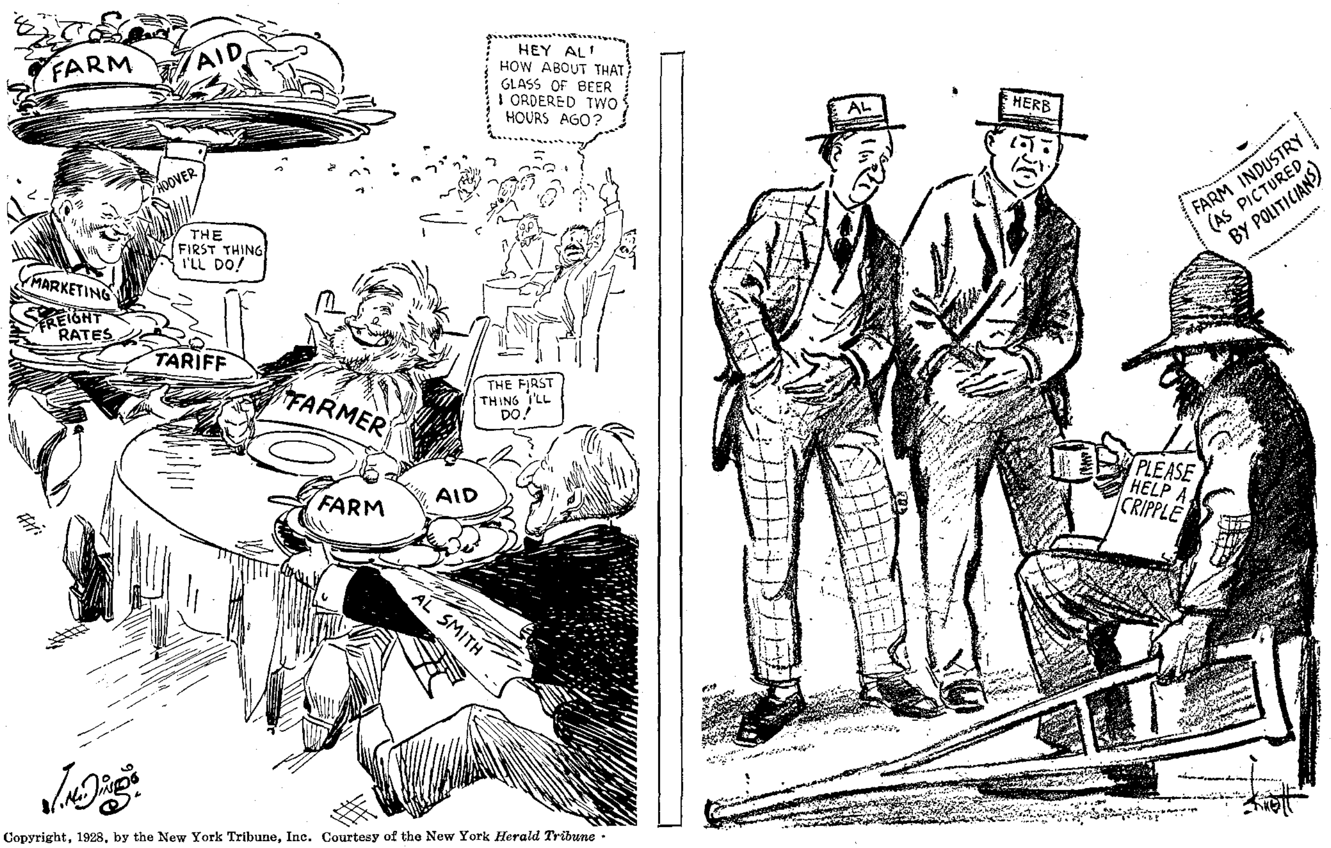
Some of the resolutions adopted by the Corn Belt Committee, as published in the Des Moines *Register*, are:

> "Organized agriculture is not interested in partizan politics as such. Our problem is one of simple economic justice. Our experience during the last seven years convinces us we must fight in defense of our homes and families, regardless of party affiliations.
>
> "Organized agriculture, speaking through the Corn Belt Committee, hereby expresses its determination to carry on the fight for the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill, which is the only plan that has been suggested to make the protective tariff effective on these agricultural products of which we produce a surplus, without government subsidy.
>
> "We condemn the party management of the Republican Kansas City convention for indorsing the Administration's attitude toward agriculture and refusing to approve the minority plank presented by organized agriculture.
>
> "With every ounce of our strength we oppose the Hoover-Coolidge policy of the industrialization of America at the expense of agriculture. Furthermore, we ask business men, both large and small, to forget fancy phrases and glittering generalities and to recognize the cold fact that the American farmer affords a market for the products of industry many times the size of the foreign market.
>
> "We commend the Houston agricultural plank adopted by the Democratic convention because it includes a definite indorsement of the principles for which organized agriculture has long been fighting."

If the leaders at the Des Moines meeting had been Democrats, their action would have little significance, observes the New York *World*. "But of the nineteen members of the Resolutions Committee, only three were Democrats." Therefore—

> "The action of the Corn Belt Committee can not be lightly dismissed as a partizan stroke engineered by the Democrats. It is a genuine protest against the Coolidge policies, which Mr. Hoover is expected to adopt as his own. Thirty-two farm organizations were represented at the meeting, and it was asserted that they have a clientele of a million voters. They can hardly precipitate a political landslide in the Middle West, but it is certain that their action will bring no comfort into the Hoover camp. If either party benefits, it will be the Democrats."

Two days after the Corn Belt Committee went on record as favoring the Democratic farm plank, the Republican Presidential nominee passed through the "corn belt" on his way to


FARM
AID
HOOVER
THE FIRST THING I'LL DO!
MARKETING
FREIGHT RATES
TARIFF
FARMER
THE FIRST THING I'LL DO!
FARM
AID
AL SMITH
HEY AL! HOW ABOUT THAT GLASS OF BEER I ORDERED TWO HOURS AGO?
AL
HERB
FARM INDUSTRY (AS PICTURED BY POLITICIANS)
PLEASE HELP A CRIPPLE

Copyright, 1928, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

BEGINNING TO GET SOME SERVICE

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

THEY'RE BOTH FUMBLING IN THEIR POCKETS

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

RIVALRY IN FIRST-AID

California while the Republican State convention, of Iowa, was indorsing the Republican national platform, farm plank and all. To Governor Hamill, of Iowa, who boarded the candidate's special train near Omaha, Mr. Hoover is said to have promised that, if elected, he would make the farm problem the first issue of his administration, and would lose no time in seeking a solution that will meet the approval of the farmers and at the same time be economically sound. Since Governor Hamill was at one time one of the most vigorous supporters of the McNary-Haugen measure, with its equalization fee for spreading the loss on the exported surplus of farm products over the part of the crop consumed at home, for which a domestic price is fixt, his indorsement of Hoover is said by political correspondents to have taken a good deal of wind out of the Corn Belt Committee's sails. Incidentally, Governor Hamill is quoted as saying the McNary-Haugen bill is dead, and that the Hoover solution of the farm problem will make it unnecessary to revive the measure. "What Mr. Hoover has in mind is not revealed," notes the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "but we may be sure he will not lend himself to any plan antagonistic to sound economics." To quote another David Lawrence dispatch:

> "Secretary Hoover regards farm-relief as an economic, and not a political problem. Before he left Washington, the Republican candidate made it clear to friends that he thought the speech of acceptance was the occasion and opportunity to amplify the Republican platform. In other words, he believes the platform is a statement of principles, and that it is up to him as leader to give a formula which in a general way will foreshadow the kind of legislation he favors for farm-relief.
>
> "Mr. Hoover feels that the agricultural problem is primarily one of organization, and that the industry must be assisted by the Government to help itself. He is ready to go farther than any plan yet proposed in bringing the farm cooperatives into coordination with the non-cooperative groups, but he does not favor any government subsidy or government tax or equalization fee.
>
> "The big thing, he thinks, is to get started on organizing agriculture, and when once this is accomplished, a plan for orderly marketing of the surplus will be effectively developed."

Republican leaders in Des Moines "refuse to become excited over the Corn Belt Committee's resolutions," reports Arthur Evans in a Des Moines dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). Moreover, says the Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.), the outlook for a great corn crop was never better, and the same can be said of wheat. And, observes the Dallas *News* (Dem.), "the farm vote is not subject to sight draft in years of fair prices, such as this." In fact, remarks Owen L. Scott, in a Consolidated Press dispatch, the large number of farmers who joined the Farmer-Labor party four years ago seem to have gone back into the fold of the regular parties. The party of La Follette and Wheeler, it seems, is no more; it is the Corn Belt Committee that is jumping over the traces in this campaign. But, points out the Louisville *Times* (Ind.):

> "Perhaps the Corn Belt Committee is taking too much for granted when it condemns the Republican agricultural plank and indorses the Democratic.
>
> "Governor Smith has promised to appoint a committee to investigate for him all of the angles of the agricultural situation, and he says that if elected he will take steps at once to arrive at a satisfactory form of farm-relief. But he is not committed to the subsidy idea, and it is a safe forecast that he will not be.
>
> "The Democratic nominee has the confidence of some of the best business men in the United States. He is the close friend and confidant of many men who have excellent business sense. As an executive he has displayed both intelligence and courage. He is not a demagog. So there is more than a chance that the Corn Belt Committee is taking too much for granted.
>
> "Secretary Hoover has promised to try to find a solution of the farm-relief problem. He has not announced his plan, and is not expected to announce it before he is notified of his nomination. Perhaps even then he will ask for further time. So the denunciation of Secretary Hoover by the Committee is at least premature—except that it may be taken for granted that there will be no equalization-fee foolishness in whatever he may recommend."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Looks like it's in the Cards for St. Louis to have another pennant.—*St. Louis Star.*

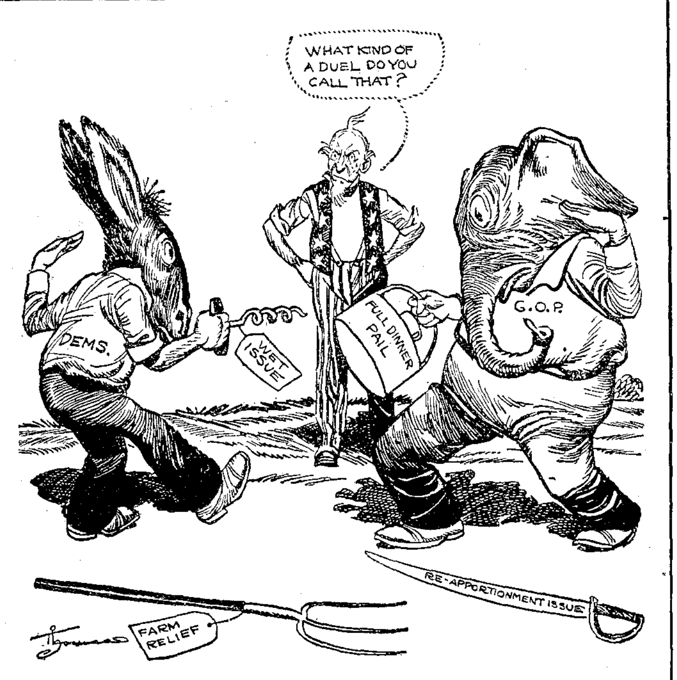
The worst thing about being a statesman is having to be a candidate.—*Dallas News.*

The trouble with the sun these days is that it is entirely too prodigal.—*New York Evening Post.*

President Cosgrave, of Ireland, says each U. S. citizen owes $160. He'd be surprized.—*Macon News.*

Girls, we are informed, are not marrying so early as they used to. Still, they are marrying more often.—*Punch.*

The German lecturer who says this country has petticoat government may know a lot about government, but he's about twenty-five years behind the times otherwise. — *Leesburg (Fla.) Commercial.*



THE CHOICE OF WEAPONS

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Our idea of flying to the North Pole is with a tow line attached to the *Krassin.* — *Dallas News.*

The opposing parties will now try to travel toward the White House by punching each other's tickets. — *Virginian-Pilot.*

From the way some of the women are talking, it looks as if too many Democrats married Republican wives. — *Atlanta Constitution.*

Looks now as tho Governor Smith just used the Prohibition plank in the Democratic platform for a springboard.—*Nashville Banner.*

As we understand it, the two political armies are to be commanded this campaign by Generals Motors and Prosperity.—*The New Yorker.*

The G. O. P. has a chill every time it wonders if Al Smith will poll the solid vote of all the millionaires Raskob has made.—*Washington Post.*

The two unfortunates whose every idle word may be used against them are the prisoner and the candidate.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Some enterprising automobile concern can take the lead in advertising the necessity of every family buying a servant's car.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

That purity committee's report on conditions in New York will be a great help to citizens who are wondering where to spend their vacations.—*San Diego Union.*

Mr. Ford's new models are now being seen in increasing numbers. A few years more and we will have passed out of the Elizabethan era.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

A scientist says that one day women will become the ruling sex. It isn't often that married men find anything to laugh about, but this statement ought to help them.—*Punch.*

There are now enough autos in America to permit every man, woman, and child to ride at the same time and pretty soon all the cars will be able to get gas simultaneously.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

Mr. Hoover will not fall for the blandishments of those Lone Star coyotes who want to run him as a Jeffersonian Democrat, as he has been a lifelong Republican now for almost eight years.—*Washington Post.*

They say the corset is coming back—to stay, of course.—*New York Evening Post.*

We often wonder how Clem Shaver stands on the Nineteenth Amendment.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The four branches of government are executive, legislative, judicial, and Borah.—*Hartford Times.*

In spite of the fact that they have Prohibition in that country, America still celebrates Independence Day.—*Punch.*

At least this much may be said in favor of French heels: they always keep a girl on her toes.—*Louisville Times.*

And if the Frenchman who said he didn't see anything in America except hotels had lowered his eyes a bit he might have noticed a filling station brightening a corner here and there. —*Macon Telegraph.*

Wouldn't it be a good plan for Mr. Byrd to get his rescuers started for the South Pole before he leaves?—*Portland Express.*

"Greece May Recall King." —*Head-line.* Greece may, but every other nation has already forgotten him. — *Virginian-Pilot.*

Industry won't get you anywhere. The best-known Amendments are the ones that don't work.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Wonder how theatrical folks kept their voices in condition before cigarets were invented. — *Marshall County (Minn.) Banner.*

In the Democratic party the contest seems to be between the solid South and the liquid North.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Probably the man who is having the hardest time to make up his mind how to vote this fall is the wet efficiency expert.—*Ohio State Journal.*

As well as we understand the ideas of certain forces in the political maelstrom, their slogan is, "The public be damped."—*Nashville Banner.*

Somebody has hinted that Hoover isn't a true Iowan, but his record proves that he is. Didn't he, too, move to California? —*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

Four Candidates File Their Pledges.—*Head-line.* After election, of course, they'll be like everybody else—unable to find anything in the files.—*Nashville Banner.*

Dr. Arthur James Barton says the wet candidate will be smitten hip and thigh, and offhand it would seem that the former is a particularly vital spot.—*Detroit News.*

Even if the Republicans do want to beat Smith in Alabama, it is singularly tactless of them to try to do it under the leadership of a man with the name of Oliver Street.—*New York Sun.*

A woman has bought the house in which John D. Rockefeller was born and will move it to Coney Island. It is felt that the island ought to have one place of public worship.—*The New Yorker.*

Prohibition Commissioner Doran has warned dry snoopers to stop gunplay against innocent citizens. If they keep on restricting those fellows there won't be any fun left in being a dry snooper.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

Photographs by courtesy of The United Palestine Appeal.

KINDERGARTEN FARMERS

The Children's Village in Palestine is described as one of the most remarkable experiments in modern education. This village—called Kfar Yeladim—consists of a large number of orphans who are being trained for agricultural work while they receive a complete general education. All the gardening, raising of poultry, and building of barns is done by the children.

HAPPY PALESTINE

FIVE-CENT ICE-CREAM, a sixty-dollar apartment for forty dollars, a hotel room for seventy-five cents with courtesy thrown in—these are among the beneficent changes noted by Dr. Wolfgang von Weizl on his return to Palestine after an absence of less than eight months. "Everything is cheaper and better," he says, and one no longer hears the protest, "What do you expect? You are in Palestine!" Another sign of improvement: Palestine "has done away with the Egyptian currency and now uses the 'Palestine pound,' which is about equal to the British." Also, "the decimal system has been substituted for Turkish mensuration, and ground is no longer measured by square ells." Thus, "little by little, Palestine is becoming Europeanized," and living "becomes easier, with less friction." Asphalt pavements are going down in the larger cities, we are told, and European mail arrives twice a week instead of once a week. But the greatest change is in the spirit of things. Pessimism is gone. People are saying: "The crisis is past, and this time Palestine has succeeded without foreign help. We are on the up-grade." In the Berlin *Vossiche Zeitung*, Dr. von Weizl reports:

"The optimistic feeling is based on a series of facts which appreciably change the picture of Palestine, altho they are not yet sufficient to attract immigration in the measure without which Zionism would be futile. Immigration has not as yet again set in, but emigration from Palestine has ceased. The statistics published by the Palestine Government for the year 1926-27 show that, despite the critical years of 1926 and 1927, Jewish immigration exceeded emigration by 3,358 souls, whereas during the same two years, 2,251 more non-Jews emigrated from, than came into, Palestine.

	IMMIGRANTS		EMIGRANTS	
Year	*Jews*	*Non-Jews*	*Jews*	*Non-Jews*
1926	13,081	891	7,365	2,064
1927	2,713	829	5,071	1,907

In Tel-Aviv, the chief commercial city, the great silica factory, which remained closed for a year, has been reopened. Building was at a standstill for two years. It has begun again. "Thanks to the efforts of Lord Plumer [Britain's High Commissioner], who gave Jewish laborers jobs on public works," unemployment has been reduced. Many of the smaller Jewish industries, "which seemed ridiculous in 1925," have shown new signs of activity. To-day—

"One of the most important of Palestine's industries is the manufacture of stockings. Among other industries are a perfume factory in Benjamina, which exports cheap perfumes to France; a cardboard box factory which exports jewelry boxes to America; the 'Shemen' soap factory, which operates with 49 per cent. of its capital in the hands of a German bank; the cement factory 'Nesher' in Haifa, which works with three shifts in order to meet the demands of the neighboring countries—and all this development is but a beginning. It began before the Rutenberg Electricity Works on the Jordan were completed, and before the new port at Haifa could make possible cheap import and rapid export.

"Another portion of the unemployed was put to work in the new orange plantations. Oranges make up 40 per cent. of Palestine's entire exports. Since 1922, the Jaffa oranges have been popular on the English market because they are much cheaper than the California product. London absorbs Palestine's entire production. In 1922, 1,240,000 cases were exported, and in 1927 this number had been increased to 2,645,000 cases, without causing the London market price to drop below 15 shillings. Inasmuch as even 14 shillings in London would mean 14 to 16 per cent. interest on the capital invested in the orange plantations, not only hundreds of the inhabitants of Palestine but many tourists as well, turned to this profitable industry. The impetus given by Sir Alfred Mond with his $500,000 order, was followed by many tourists, so that—for the first time in years—the coffers of the Zionistic 'Anglo-Palestine' Bank are filled with ready cash. This money is used by the bank to grant credits and mortgages to the property owners of Tel-Aviv for the sole purpose of the development of new plantations. There is enough ground left for the cultivation of oranges to enable 30,000 families of moderate means to clear about $500 annually."

All this has helped to bring about the present favorable conditions, but Dr. von Weizl believes that the decisive factors in Palestine's future prosperity are "the three great enterprises which, together, will mean the beginning of a new era" for the country:

"These are the production of potash from the Dead Sea, the Rutenberg Electricity Works on the Jordan, and the new port of Haifa. The last named is geo-politically the most important, for it threatens the commercial security of Beirut and Alexandria by making possible the omission of the Suez Canal as a trade route. On the one hand, Suez-Gaza-Akaba—flanking the canal—and on the other, Haifa-Bagdad-Basra, and from there by sea to Karachi—strategic evasion of the canal with a gain in time of at least three days. The ten-meter-deep port at Haifa will permit the landing of the largest ships in the world with the exception of the *Leviathan*. The port facilities will be three and one-half times as great as those of Beirut and nearly reach those of Alexandria. The adjacent oil port will mean the security of the petroleum traffic from Mosul and Persia to the Mediterranean. Work on the port will be commenced in September of this year, and the Palestine Government is making great plans for the future. The water-supply system of Haifa, for example, which has 35,000 inhabitants, is to be extended to accommodate 200,000 inhabitants. Plans are also being made for a tunnel through Mt. Carmel and for the construction of a railroad up the mountain. Haifa will be Britain's vantage-point against Persia and Russia and the starting-point of the new land route to India."

In connection with the foregoing latest impressions of a German authority on Palestine, it is of interest to note in *The Statesman's Year Book* (1928), with regard to the Government of Palestine, that after that country's conquest in 1917-18 by the British Forces, it remained under British Military Administration until July 1, 1920, when a Civil Administration was set up. The country, we read further, is administered by Great Britain under a mandate, which was passed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922, and came officially into force on September 29, 1923. What is more—

"This provides for the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, to the effect that 'His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.' . . .

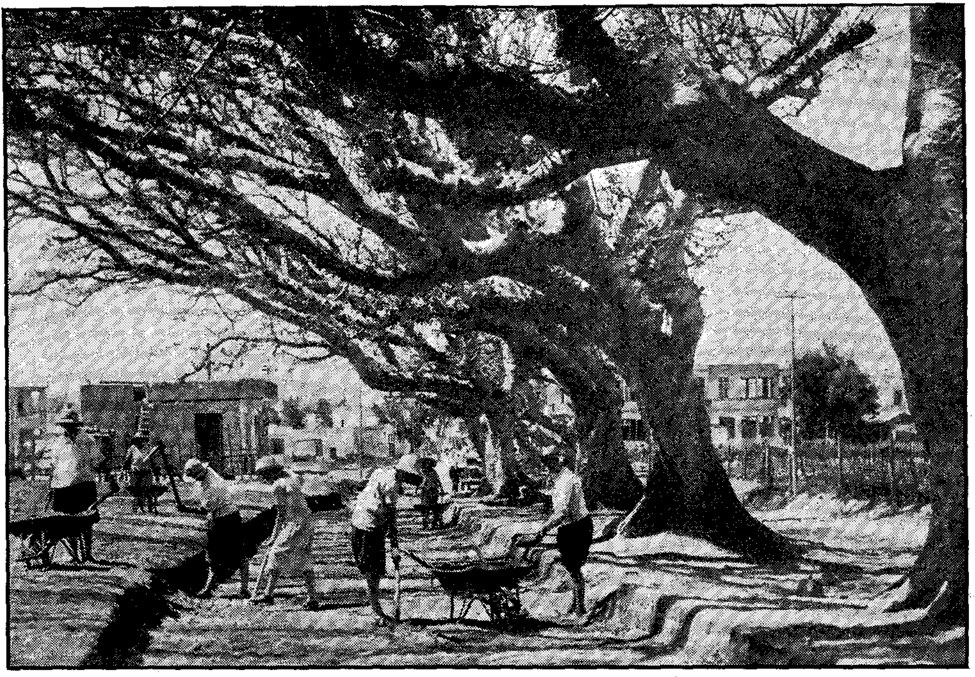
"The British Government and Palestine Administration recognize the World Zionist Organization, which in Palestine is represented by the Palestine Zionist Executive, as the Agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. There is a Supreme Moslem Council to control Moslem religious affairs. English, Arabic, and Hebrew are the official languages of the country."

Anglo-Jewish gratitude for the Balfour Declaration, and all that it has helped to bring about, was evidenced in a notable gathering held in the London Guildhall and arranged by the Anglo-Jewish community of that city as a tribute to the author of the famous Declaration. In the London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian* we are told that:

"It had been hoped that Lord Balfour would be sufficiently recovered from his illness to attend, but he was the theme of all the speeches, and may be said to have been spiritually present.

"For the first time the Corporation of London had lent the Guildhall for a Jewish function, and there met in the famous old place about a thousand members of that race. Sir Herbert Samuel was almost the only eminent leader of the Jewish community in politics, the professions, and commerce who was not present.

"Permanent tribute to Lord Balfour in Palestine has taken a form that appeals to the imagination. It is the planting of a great forest—to be known as the Balfour Forest—on the slopes above the Haifa Road. It is intended in the end to plant 300,000 trees, at a cost of $350,000, which will be subscribed by Jews all over the world. An immediate appeal is made for $75,000 to plant the first 50,000 trees. The first trees were recently planted by Lord Plumer. As one tree dies another will be planted, so that Lord Balfour's Forest will grow forever in Palestine."



A NOVELTY IN ROAD BUILDERS

Girls of the Agricultural Training School in Palestine putting a new highway on the map.

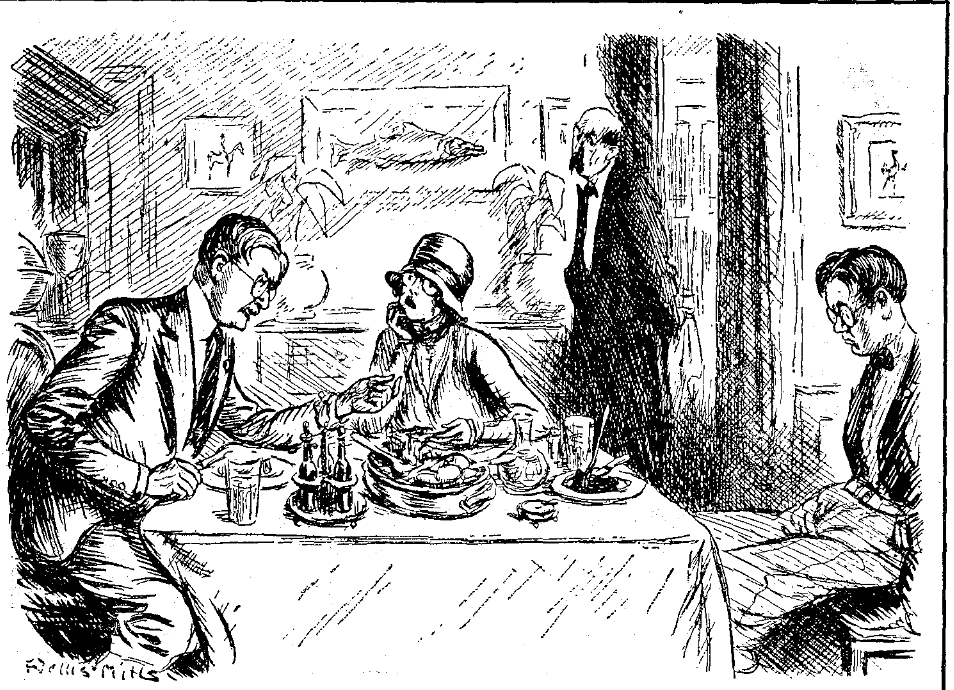
In the London *Daily Chronicle* it is recalled that Palestine, the country once described as a land flowing with milk and honey, suffered from centuries of neglect and worse under the sterilizing rule of the Turk, and this newspaper goes on to say:

"The mainly Arab population had to be assured that there was no intention whatever under the British mandate of interfering with their political or social rights; and they are gradually learning that the introduction of skilled and intelligent settlers and the organized development of the country is as beneficial for them as it is for the Jews.

"The policy of those whose task it was to organize Jewish immigration was to go slowly, and to prepare the way scientifically. Within ten years from the Balfour Declaration some 80,000 immigrants had become permanent settlers, and measures were taken to provide for road-making, irrigation, training, and education, having its apex in a Jewish University. Recently there has been some unemployment, due to temporary causes, among the Jewish workers and a falling off in the flow of immigration. The Zionist Organization has been taking active measures to improve the situation. For behind this interesting movement, and watching it always with a more than friendly solicitude, are the powerful Jewish communities of all the world. It is these who will be called upon to contribute the £1,000,000 which the Palestine Survey Commission thinks should be spent on scientific colonization, land purchases, marketing, training, education, and health. With capital, with the right sort of immigrant, and scientific direction there is room for the profitable development of the orange, textile, and many other industries."

THE AMERICAN MAN

HAVING PAID HER RESPECTS to the American woman in an article cited in THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 14, Mary Borden now writes of the American man, whom she finds to be "one of a swarm fighting and tussling in a desperate, jubilant frenzy of excitement." But what is it all about? Tho "he thinks he is fighting for success, for money, to win out in the greatest game on earth," he "is really fighting the machine that he has created for the right to live," for "the future of the race" is being tried out in America. "There you have the clash of forces that have been let loose on the earth by modern inventions, and that are slowly bringing about the same transformation of life and the same problem in every country in Europe." Still, the American man's position is peculiar in at least one respect, we are told. "Everything has happened to him so quickly. He didn't have time to get ready to be the richest man on earth. He was taken unawares by prosperity." In consequence, "the American nation is like a farm-hand who has suddenly come into a business worth a million pounds," and the American man is "fighting for his life." Nature "intended him to be a fine, elastic animal, fitted for prowess in such games as polo, tennis, golf, etc. But big business gets him and he turns to fat quickly and goes bald, and at forty his women find him a bore, for he is ignorant of everything except business, and they are not interested in his business." In the London *Spectator*, Mary Borden goes on to say:



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A DOUBLE THRUST

AMERICAN TOURIST (to his son, who is complaining about the abominable food supplied at an English country inn): "Say, Junior, cut that out. *Re*-member you're in ancient England, and probably *ass*-isting at a medieval cere-*mony!*"

"He lives in a world separate from theirs. All the excitement and romance of life for him is concentrated in his office. He goes home in the evening, exhausted, to find his wife, fresh as a daisy, starting out for the night. If she insists on his going with her, and she does insist, he can only do so after a couple of cocktails, or three or four. So that what he sees of the world of women he sees in a daze of weariness and alcohol. The tragedy of such American men is that they are never allowed to go to bed. They are the slaves of wives who are utterly bored with their company, yet will not dispense with it."

The American man's deficiencies are easily explained, thinks Mary Borden, for his "upbringing and education have been quite different from that of his sisters," and she tells us:

"He has been taught to despise the arts, to have a contempt for all such graces as foreign languages, music, literature, painting. He talks with his teeth shut, and is barely intelligible to Englishmen who find it quite easy to understand his wife. His wife has made a study of being agreeable, decorative, social, and adaptable. He has paid no attention to any of these things. He has had no time for them, and secretly despises them. He slaves for his wife, but almost everything that his wife does strikes him as rather silly, and the foreigners whose company she prefers to his own appear to him as wasters, adventurers, and scarcely more human than giraffes. Nothing round him seems very human, nothing human continues to engage his attention. He lives in a world of roaring machines and jigging figures, of soaring buildings, spouting oil-wells, leaping stocks and shares, and bursting crops of grain or cotton. All these things are alive with a life energy greater than his own. His wife and children fade to shadows. He himself becomes a shadow. The wonder is that in the turbulent onrush of his country's incredible material progress he has survived as an individual with any character at all."

How has he managed it? As the writer believes, "the fact is that he is the miraculous proof of the power of an idea. It is an idea, or, if you like, a set of ideas, embodied in a faith that men acted on ages ago, that once produced him and now keeps him alive," tho—

"Everything in modern America is bent upon the destruction of the idea and upon his own destruction. Everything that happens is the direct negation of the idea. Everything that he is expected to do gives it the lie. All the same it persists. The idea that I allude to is the idea that took the Quakers from England and the Huguenots from France. It is one of the most powerful ideas in the world, and it lies hidden within the astounding and spectacular edifice of American life, and it is still a living thing, and it is keeping the American man alive.

"One can define it in various ways and call it by various names, but it is not my purpose to define it. We all know what it is. If you don't like it, you call it one thing. If you do, you call it another. It is Spartan, austere, rigid. It postulates the worthlessness of worldly possessions and worldly glory and the equality in the sight of God of all human beings. It is an elemental and vital part of the Christian faith. It involves the principle of democracy and a belief in the dignity of labor and in the wickedness of idleness. But you will say: America is the very opposite of this. Exactly, that is my point."

This set of ideas is "a defiant challenge to the whole gorgeous, opulent fabric of American civilization, and a flat contradiction of the value of America's outstanding success." Indeed—

"It gives the lie to America's gigantic achievement, is at war with the American world, and is the only power on that continent that is saving the American man from the complete disintegration that would surely result from the combined influences of sky-scrapers, gold, bootleggers, and machinery, and the American man believes in it. He still, in spite of everything that has happened to him, knows it to be true. The faith of the Pilgrim Fathers and their moral code remain his faith and his code. This is the strange thing about him. Even when his steel mills and oil-wells and railways involve him in the frenzied immoral game of doubtful finance and corrupt politics, even tho they leave him no time to cultivate his mind, love his children, or enjoy his friends, even when he forgets that he has a wife, or has had two or three, and wonders what on earth women are for, and prefers oblivion in the whisky bottle to any other form of enjoyment, he still secretly believes in the God of the pioneer Pilgrims who sent men out to work with their hands in the wilderness, and he remains at heart a child, and an idealist whose ideal of life is one of Spartan simplicity, so that I see him standing in his palatial office in a sky-scraper, or in his more palatial house on some Fifth Avenue, looking wearily round him with bewilderment, boredom, and contempt, and I hear him asking himself what it all means. 'What is the good of this?' he says to himself. 'This isn't what I've been working for. I hate it. It makes me sick.'"

But the American man is unable to get out of it. He "can't get back to the place where he came from, a log cabin, a farm, a clearing in a forest." So—

"His expression is a little ashamed and a little wistful. He has worked all his life for something, and he doesn't know quite what it was. He only remembers dimly that it was for something splendid and fine. He only knows that it wasn't for this. How could it have been for this? This house of his is a strange place, and he is a stranger in it. It is empty. Where is his wife? Where are his children? He hasn't an idea. He has lost track of them. They, too, are strangers. There remains his office. Weary to exhaustion, he goes back to it. He has nowhere else to go. The world is a lonely place except for the machines in it whose wheels are whirling, whirling, ceaselessly whirling."

TALLER JAPANESE

MEN AND WOMEN of Japan are said to have increased in average stature latterly more rapidly than any other people in the world, and the reason given for this development is the progress of sports and games in that Far Eastern country during the past twenty or thirty years. Statistics collected by the Japanese Government, notes the London *Daily News and Westminster Gazette*, show that the present generation of Japanese boys and girls is nearly an inch taller than the last, and this journal adds:

"The shortness of the Japanese, which physical culture experts have been using their best endeavors to overcome, is not in the body but the legs. The lack of leg exercise and the custom of squatting on mats, instead of sitting on chairs, is believed to have caused it.

"The average Japanese boy of twelve is two-fifths of an inch taller than the twelve-year-old of 1907; the boy of fifteen is slightly more than half an inch taller; the boy of sixteen is nine-tenths of an inch taller; the youth of eighteen slightly over an inch.

"The girls, to whom strenuous games and athletic sports have been even more of a novelty, have developed a stature that ranges between four-fifths of an inch and one inch more than that of girls in their teens twenty years ago.

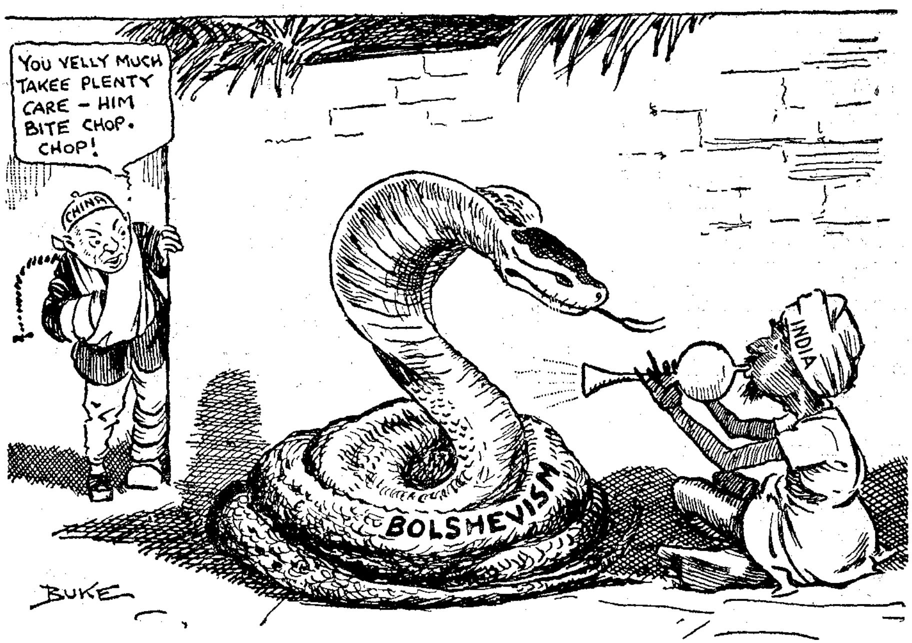
"Due credit for this improvement in physique should be given also to the Government Institute of Nutrition. The Japanese are one of the few races who feel that educative functions resembling those of our own New Health Society should be financed by the State.

"An interesting feature of Japanese athletics is the frequency with which new national records are made, a sign of the steady physical progress being made. Even so recently as at the end of the World War girls hardly ever participated in running or jumping contests; to-day active sports are a commonplace, and a sixteen-year-old Japanese girl, Miss Fumiko Teraro, is claimed to be the fastest woman track-runner in the world for 50 and 100 meters. Miss Kinue Hitomi is said to be one of the best women broad jumpers to be found in any country.

"Altho football has spread so widely of recent years, to Mesopotamia, Central Africa, the Malay Archipelago, and other remote regions, it is hardly ever seen in Japan. Baseball, introduced by the numerous American missionaries and young men who have attended universities in the United States, is the national game."

SOVIET AID FOR INDIAN STRIKERS

NATIONALIST POLITICIANS IN INDIA, it would appear from a section of the press under Indian control, are no longer troubling to cloak their leaning toward Soviet Russia. Aid sent from Moscow has been readily accepted by the labor leaders in Bombay, tho lifelong British champions of Indian causes counseled the Indian Trade Unionists to spurn the "tainted Bolshevik gold." In a dispatch sent out by *The Free Press of India* (Bombay) and published broadcast in newspapers all over the Peninsula, N. M. Joshi, who has represented the Indian wage-earners at various international labor conventions held in Geneva and other world centers, and who is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has acknowledged that this is not the first time financial assistance has been received from Moscow for the relief of distress among Indian strikers. As quoted in this dispatch, Mr. Joshi admitted that this is "not the first time that such help has come but the third time," and he added: "When such foreign help is received by me, as an officer of a labor organization, the receiving or not receiving of it is not in my hands but in the hands of that organization."


YOU VELLY MUCH TAKEE PLENTY CARE - HIM BITE CHOP. CHOP!
CHINA
INDIA
BOLSHEVISM
BUKE

"ADVICE FROM ONE WHO KNOWS!"

—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

At the same time Mr. Joshi is further reported as saying that he did not wish to shirk his individual responsibility and that he believes "there is nothing harmful in accepting money from Moscow or anywhere else for the support of the strike." Yet he is not an advocate of violence, and maintained that so long as he did not use the Bolshevik money for violent methods there could be no objection to his action. Then he said:

"Our merchants are having dealings with Russia and obtaining trading and industrial concessions, but nobody seems to complain about them. Again, only a few months ago a sum of money was received from Russia for the Guzrat Flood Relief Work, and no objection was raised. Therefore I do not know why any objections should be brought against the workers' organizations engaged in a strike when they receive help from Russia for the support of that strike."

One of the leading organs of Indian nationalism goes so far as to suggest that because Japan, through her aggressiveness in China, has forfeited the respect of Orientals, they should acclaim Soviet Russia as the deliverer of Asia from the clutches of Western military, political, and commercial exploitation.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES OF THE MOON

IT IS RATHER EMBARRASSING for the wise ones of the human race to be obliged to confess that the physical features of a land visible to the naked eye night after night are yet unexplained. Study of the moon does not proceed by experiment and inference, or by the development of mathematical formulæ. One has only to take a telescope and gaze straight at the object of his investigation. Every one can see it for himself, and yet astronomers are by no means entirely agreed about what it is that they really see. These matters are discust, in the light of the most recent opinion, by J. A. Lloyd, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, writing under the above title in *Discovery* (London). He says:

THE FULL MOON

The dark areas, once regarded as seas, are among the many unsolved problems of the moon's surface.

"The moon has been peered at through telescopes more often, and to greater advantage, than any other heavenly body. More is known about the visible surface of the moon than about many parts of the earth. It has been surveyed and charted with a painstaking precision that almost beggars belief. And yet the moon's surface presents unsolved problems which seem destined to exercise the brains of astronomers for some time to come.

"A casual glance at the moon through field-glasses reveals a vast number of circular formations, in some places so massed together as to overlap. These are popularly termed 'craters.' They can be counted by thousands, and range in size from vast ramparted plains, more than a hundred miles in diameter, down to tiny pits, so small as to be hardly discernible. Most of them are distinguished by a central cone or a group of conical peaks. The nature and origin of these curious structures constitutes the first and most important problem.

International Newsreel photographs

UNEXPLAINED CRATERS AND CLEFTS IN THE MOON

"There have been many theories advanced to account for the so-called craters. Some are quite plausible, while others are merely ridiculous. One theory developed during the last century was that the circular crater walls were built up by showers of ejected matter shooting up from a central vent, like a fountain. Some of the smaller craterlets might conceivably have been produced in this way, but certainly not the larger ones.

"Another view holds that the craters are the result of gigantic meteorites falling from space. By shooting clay balls into soft clay, striking reproductions of the craters have been obtained, even to the central cone. This view has not, however, been favorably received.

"Yet again the lunar crater rings have been regarded as the wrecks of burst lava-bubbles; as due to local whirlpool movements in the semimolten crust at an early stage in its history; and as the results of powerful radial explosions which heaved up the crust into a rampart. But none of these theories is really sound.

"The lunar craters look like extinct volcanoes, and volcanic they must certainly be: probably they were volcanoes of the type known on earth as 'quiet.' In the island of Hawaii, Mauna Loa is a lake of lava three miles in diameter, with a crust hard enough to walk on. But when in a state of eruption, the floor rises and cracks, while through the fissures there exudes a sea of molten lava which overflows the crater walls and pours down the outside. Each eruption, however, slightly enlarges the crater and adds to the height of the walls. In much the same way it is probable that the lunar craters were formed.

"Recently another ingenious theory has been worked out. It assumes that the expansive gases within the moon would cause the crust to bulge at its weakest points. When the bulge has reached a certain size, depending on the tenacity of the material, it would crack at the summit, the edges falling in, to be melted in the well of molten lava beneath. In this way a circular crater would be built up.

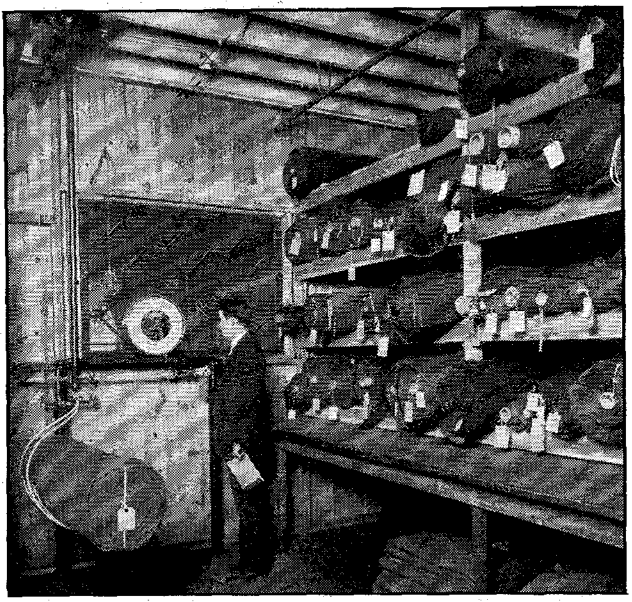
"If we look at the full moon through a field-glass, or examine a modern photograph, we shall find that the dominant features are systems of brilliant rays radiating from certain craters. These are undoubtedly the most mysterious phenomena on the moon. The most probable explanation is that they mark the position of radiative cracks in the crust through which some crystalline substance has exuded. Another theory is that the streaks are deposits of salt from dried-up oceans.

"There are, however, true cracks in the moon's surface which are generally known as 'clefts' or 'rills.' A vast number of these have been discovered by means of large telescopes, and they are among the most delicate features visible on the lunar surface. Probably the most spectacular cleft-system is that near the crater Triesnecker. They form a complex network covering a large area, and evidently have their origin in a small crater which must have marked the seat of the disturbance that gave rise to the cracks. The sides of these clefts are practically perpendicular and their depth must be very great, tho, of course, it is impossible to determine how deep they really are. Ten miles is a probable estimate. Some critics deny that the clefts are continuous. They consider them rather as chains of minute crater-pits too close together for the telescope to separate them.

"The dark areas which to the naked eye make up the 'face in the full moon,' and which were called seas by the earlier astronomers, provide yet another lunar problem. They are now known not to contain water, and the telescope reveals them as desert plains. It is possible, of course, that they are dry sea-beds, but this is by no means certain. Their roughly circular shape suggests a common origin with the walled plains and craters of the moon. Why are they so much darker than the remainder of the surface? That again is a problem awaiting solution.

"The question is often asked, Is there life on the moon? The answer must depend on the conditions that obtain on the moon's surface. Life can not exist in the absence of water and air. It is practically certain that there is no water on the moon at the present time, whatever may have been in the past. But careful observers have reported temporary obscurations of certain regions that could only be regarded as water vapor issuing from cracks in the crust. Others have observed traces of snow lurking in the crevices of certain lunar mountains where the sun's rays seldom penetrate.

"It was formerly supposed that the moon possest no atmosphere, but well-authenticated observations tend to show that the moon does possess an atmosphere of a sort. However that may be, what air there is must be extremely tenuous, not at all like our atmosphere."



By courtesy of *The Scientific American*

MEASURING LENGTH BY WEIGHT

This yardage scale, which registers the number of yards in a roll, greatly simplifies the process of making inventories of fabrics.

The dense atmosphere round the earth, Mr. Lloyd reminds us, acts as a screen from the glare and heat of the sun. It also acts as a blanket, preventing the heat during the day from being dissipated away into space by night. On the moon, matters are different. During the lunar day of a fortnight's duration, the temperature rises to that of boiling water. Then, during the night, also for fourteen days, it is exposed to cold, compared to which our Arctic regions would be mild. With these facts in mind, he concludes, it is a waste of time to discuss whether there are any men on the moon. The moon is, to all intents and purposes, a dead world. He continues:

"Are there any changes going on in the moon at the present time? Sir William Herschel believed that he had witnessed a volcanic eruption on the moon, but it is now known that he must have been mistaken or deceived in some way.

"A small crater named Linne appears to have undergone a distinct change since the last century. It was described by Beer and Madler as deep, and was about six and a half miles in diameter. However, in 1866, Schmidt, of Athens, noticed that the crater had disappeared, while its place was occupied by a whitish patch, as if the walls of the crater had collapsed. This seems to be the best-attested case of actual physical change on the moon.

"Those who have devoted years of study to the surface report that certain regions undergo periodic changes of color as the lunar day advances—seasonal changes, in fact, which seem to point to some kind of vegetation growing there. While there may not be men in the moon, or life in any of its higher forms, the idea is gaining ground that some low form of life, such as moss or lichen, may cling desperately to its rocky face, and that the moon is not entirely the bleak and arid desert it was formerly believed to be."

COUNTING WITH A WEIGHING MACHINE

MANY things are measured besides mere weight, by the modern balance, says *The Scientific American* (New York). It is now used to enumerate small objects, to obtain the length of a bolt of fabric, without unrolling it, or to get the number of pints or gallons of liquid in a container. How this is done is explained as follows:

"In written history, the first reference to weighing is given in the narrative of Abraham's dealing with the sons of Heth. He paid them 400 shekels for a burial place, weighing out the money with a balance. This ancient medium of exchange was not a coin in the sense we know it, but was the amount of silver equal to the shekel weight—about one ounce avoirdupois.

"In Act 51 of King Henry III, dated 1266, is written: . . . 'an English penny called a sterling, round, and without any clipping, shall weigh 32 wheat grains in the midst of the ear.'

"Thus this method of counting monetary value by weight survives the vicissitudes of many years despite the introduction of the coinage system. To-day, scales are being used to count, not monetary value, but the number of small parts, such as screws or bolts, in a mass; the number of yards in a bolt of cloth; or the number of gallons of liquid in a container.

"Knowing the exact weight of one unit of the mass or volume to be counted or measured, it is an easy matter to weigh the whole on an accurate scale and, by simple division, find the quantity of the mass in whatever units may be desired.

"Suppose, for example, a steel hammer, a yard of woolen cloth, and a pint of liquid each weighs one pound. We weigh some of each and find that each totals 20 pounds. We know then that we have 20 hammers, 20 yards of cloth, and 20 pints of the liquid.

"To obviate more laborious methods, this principle is being used in industry in a great variety of ways."

ELECTRIC RADIO GHOSTS—Radio engineers have been interested by several recent incidents of mysterious music coming from articles to which no radio receiver is attached, reports Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York). He says:

"In Des Moines, Iowa, music from a local broadcasting station was emitted by the signal box indicating the floor numbers in the car of an elevator. A telegraph instrument in New Jersey astonished the telegrapher who owned it by beginning to sing and talk. In a Swedish town an ordinary coal shovel hanging on the wall recently aroused much superstitious fear by repeating everything broadcast from the local radio station. This Swedish 'radio ghost' attracted so much attention that electrical engineers investigated it, discovering a reason which probably explains all such mysteries elsewhere. The shovel happened to hang close to an electric power line connected with the broadcasting station. Over this line there passed continually, the engineers discovered, powerful electric impulses vibrating in accordance with the sounds being broadcast. The electric forces thus produced set the iron shovel into vibration, just as the electric forces in a telephone wire will set into vibration the thin iron diaphragm in the receiver that one holds to the ear. Even altho the ghostly iron article, like the annunciator box of the Des Moines elevator, may have no direct contact with a power line carrying the radio program, the electric forces sent out over the ether by a near-by broadcaster may be strong enough to set such pieces of iron into vibration and to make them repeat the radio programs."

TAKE YOUR SUNSHINE IN SMALL DOSES

THE SUN'S RAYS have health-giving virtues; yet injudicious exposure to them may have unfortunate results, according to Dr. James S. Walton of the New York State Department of Health. A recent radio talk on sunburn given by Dr. Walton is thus abstracted in the New York *Times*. Calling attention to the sunshine hospital established by Dr. Rollier in the Swiss Alps and to a similar hospital at Perrysburg, New York, Dr. Walton stated that they had effected almost miraculous cures of tuberculosis bone and glandular diseases. He then went on:

"Yet with all its curative power, sunshine may become a menace to health when improperly used. The blistering caused by sunshine does not differ in any way from the blistering caused by fire or by live steam. Its destructive action on the skin is the same. Extensive sunburn causes the same high fever, delirium, serious meningitis. Death may follow as in similar burns by other agencies.

"Keep out of the summer sun between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., if you are seeking the tan that has become so desirable in recent years. If you would develop a tan, begin with five to ten minutes daily, before ten o'clock or after three o'clock. Increase the time of exposure daily by five to ten minutes, and in a week, in most cases a light tan without burning will have appeared. When this occurs, danger of subsequent burning is slight, and the sun's health-giving rays may be utilized freely. Blonds, particularly red-headed ones, and a few dark-complexioned people fail to tan, but burn every time they are exposed. Such persons must of necessity protect themselves from the sun's rays.

"Young children burn more quickly than adults, and special care should be used to protect them.

"Annually house physicians at seaside resorts report severe burns resulting fatally to children, in spite of repeated warnings to the parents. Blonds burn much more readily than brunettes, and for this reason blond children must be more carefully watched to avoid burning. The head should be protected from direct sunlight at all times, and the eyes protected by dark glasses from sun rays reflecting from water.

"Burns that produce only a reddening of the skin may be given home treatment with any soothing remedy, or perhaps with no treatment at all, if the surface burned is not very large. If there be any tendency to form even a tiny blister from a sunburn, there is always the danger of local infection of the burned surfaces, and the care of such a burn should always be in the hands of a physician.

"More extensive burning, with blistering, is always a serious burn, and should have prompt and continuous medical aid. If one-third of the body surface be sunburned, even without blistering, it may even be fatal. Death, in such an instance, is usually caused by a secondary meningitis.

"Enjoy your vacations; develop any tan from light yellow to deep bronze; but, if you value your comfort or your health, avoid sunburn."

GERMS COOKED BY RADIO—Radio waves of a special kind can be made to penetrate milk, seek out the living germs in it and kill them, so that the milk will not turn sour for several days, even if not iced. This is explained by Prof. Karl Seidel, of the University of Vienna, Austria, in describing his process of milk preservation now being tested by sanitary and agricultural authorities of the German Government. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"If the milk is iced in addition to this radio treatment, it will keep sweet, Professor Seidel claims, for from three to four weeks. In contrast with the familiar heat treatment, called pasteurization, in spite of which 20 or 30 per cent. of the treated milk may spoil within a few days, the new radio treatment is said to show a spoilage of less than 1 per cent. To produce the new radio milk an intense beam of short wave-length radio waves is generated by a small but powerful transmitter. Instead of being allowed to spread out through space as ordinary radio waves do, this radio beam is forced into a stream of the milk, flowing continually through the apparatus. The result is that virtually all of the germs in this milk instantly die. It is probable, Professor Seidel believes, that the bodies of the germs absorb energy from the radio waves. This heats the germ bodies so that they die. Meanwhile the milk itself is not heated and does not acquire the familiar boiled or cooked taste."

LIGHT AND SIGHT

SOME OBSCURE PROBLEMS connected with the use of our eyes—some recently solved, some not yet solved at all, are described by Sir John Parsons in his recent Tyndall lectures at the Royal Institution, London, of which he has prepared an abstract for *Nature* (London). We read in this paper:

"As Helmholtz long ago pointed out, the eye shows many defects as an optical instrument. But the true criterion of an organ of vision is its biological utility, its capacity to fulfil its manifold functions in the interests of the individual and ultimately of the race. An instrument approximately a sphere of one-half inch radius, which combines the advantages of a camera with automatic adjustment from infinity to a distance of three or four inches and unparalleled range of sensitivity, an efficient photometer, colorimeter, kaleidoscope, stereoscope, and range-finder can not be regarded as inefficient.

"The criterion of visual acuity is the capacity to distinguish two points of light as separate. This depends on the resolving power of the eye and the fineness of grain of the screen upon which the image is formed. It can be safely stated that there is no form of sensory discrimination which is so highly developed as that of contours.

"The bearing of these facts on the physiology and psychology of reading elicits many interesting conclusions. The defects of the optical apparatus lead to diffusion images, and cause irradiation, whereby the image of a dark object is encroached upon by the surrounding white. Irradiation in print is largely counteracted by the use of serifs and by careful design of the letters and spaces. Thus, the interspace between round letters like *o* and *e* should be less than that between square letters. Moreover, the significant parts of letters are usually in the upper half, so that a line of print can be easily read if the lower halves of the letters are covered, but is illegible if the upper halves are covered.

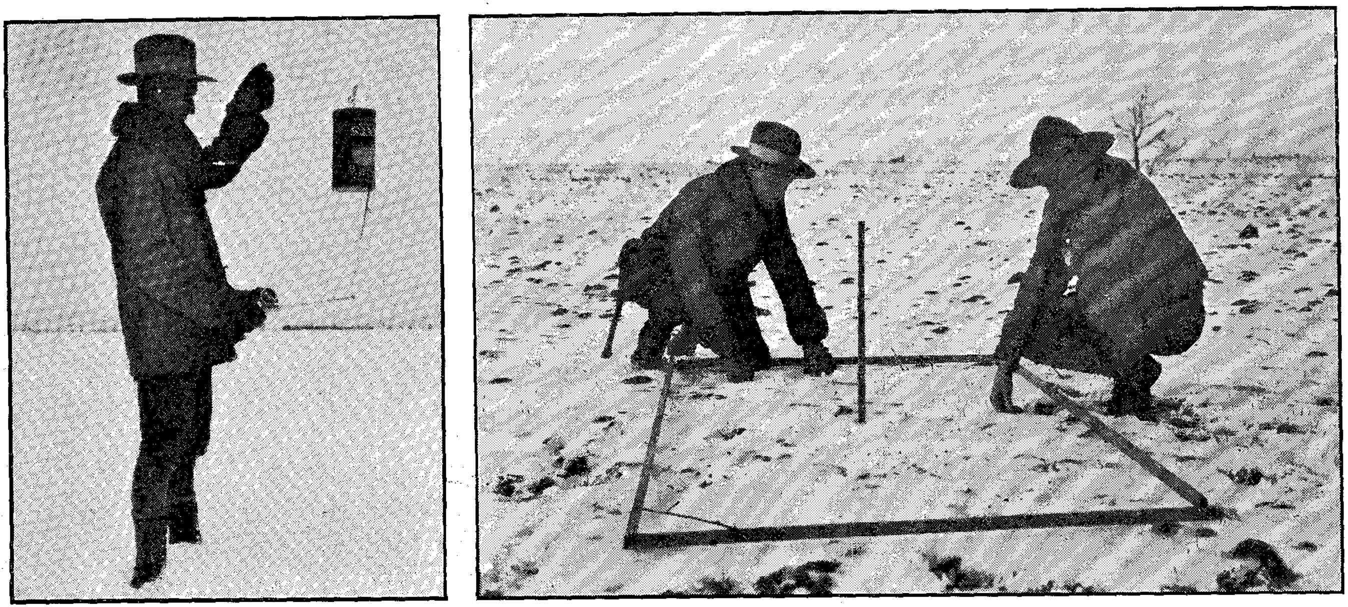
"The eye is not only automatically adjustable to distances, but also its sensitivity is automatically adjusted to the amount of light entering it. The sensitivity of the retina increases enormously in dark adaptation. Further, the rate at which the eyes become adapted to dim light varies somewhat in normal people, and there are diseased conditions in which it is very slow or almost absent. Such people are night-blind. They are practically incapacitated in dull lights, and can not get about after dark. In one rare group the eyes appear to be otherwise normal, and the disease is transmitted from one generation to another. The most famous and most extensive pedigree of any diseased condition is that of some congenitally night-blind people in the Montpellier district in the south of France. It consists of ten generations of 2,121 persons, 135 of whom were night-blind. Much commoner is the night-blindness associated with disease of the retina.

"An interesting antithesis to night-blindness is found in the rare cases of congenital total color-blindness. For the normal sighted the colorless gray spectrum of twilight vision becomes suffused with all the colors of the rainbow as the intensity of the light is increased. For the totally color-blind, altho the brightness increases under these conditions, no colors are seen. Moreover, there is no shift of the maximum brightness from the green to the yellow region of the spectrum, such as occurs in the normal.

"The first stage in the energetics of the retina is associated with electrical changes of great complexity; and whereas the changes in the optic nerve are in all respects like those in an ordinary nerve under excitation, the correlation of these changes with those of the more complex retina has yet to be elucidated.

"Stimulation of the retina by an instantaneous flash of light elicits two facts—the persistence of the visual impression for an appreciable time beyond that of stimulation and the recurrence of vision. The latter is due to the pulsatile nature of the sensory response. It accounts for such peculiar phenomenon as 'Bidwell's ghost,' Charpentier's bands, and so on. One of the most striking phenomena is the production of a color sensation by pure black and white stimulation, as in Benham's top; and this has recently been partially explained by Piéron on the same principle.

"The relations of these scientific observations to such practical problems as the illuminations of rooms, factories, art galleries, etc., and the hygiene of vision in relation to flickering lights, the cinema, etc., is full of interest, but also often very obscure."



Illustrations by courtesy of *Tycos* (Rochester, N. Y.)

TESTING THE WIND AS AN AID TO REFORESTATION

The first illustration shows the trap from which the seed is released after it has been carried to a height of 200 feet by a box-kite. In the second the foresters are using a counting frame on the surface of the snow to estimate the number of seeds that have fallen within a given area.

SEED DISTRIBUTION BY WIND

THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND, the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and the fluctuation in temperature are the important factors influencing the distribution of tree seeds in the National Forests, says S. R. Winters in *Tycos* (Rochester, N. Y.). Seed dispersal and catching tests, conducted by the U. S. Forest Service, have simulated conditions of how tree seeds fall, where they fall, and the percentage that propagate. A box-kite, oatmeal-carton seed traps, an air meter, and a portable anemometer comprise the special equipment used. Reports Mr. Winters:

> "Douglas fir, noble fir, Western white pine, Western yellow pine, Western red cedar, and Western hemlock seeds were used in the dissemination tests. The seeds were released at a 200-foot elevation, and the wind velocity was determined seven feet above the surface of the ground at the moment of releasing the seeds. White pine seeds demonstrated the greatest traveling capacity in an 8-mile wind, covering a distance of 2,500 feet. In individual tests, however, a Western hemlock seed traveled 4,000 feet in a 12-mile-per-hour wind. Douglas fir seed was in a 23-mile wind; the seed started falling at 300 feet, and the maximum density occurred at the 1,600-foot elevation. This wind carried some of the seeds 3,500 feet out from the point of release. Comparatively few seeds fell within 200 feet of the point of release, even in the lightest winds. The path of distribution of the seed had an average width of about thirty-five feet."

The variation in air movement is regarded by Leo A. Isaac, forest examiner, who conducted the tests, as probably the most intangible of all factors influencing dissemination. He is quoted as saying:

> "In addition to its natural variation it is often influenced by topographic features and obstructions, such as bodies of green timber. Regular air movements would handle seed differently from air drainage; a prevailing wind would tend to cover but a small area, while a cyclone might deposit the seed in another part of the country.
>
> "The atmospheric moisture is important, as it is well known that cones open when dry and close when the atmosphere is moist, and probably thereby hold the seed during some of the heavy windstorms and release it during a warm, quiet period. However, it has recently been found that during dry, quiet periods large numbers of seeds fall and are caught in the twigs. It is entirely possible that many of these seeds are shaken loose only by the most severe storm winds, and thus maximum distance dissemination may take place during periods of high humidity. White fir seeds, dropt when the cones fall to pieces in September, fell in the seed catchers in March, and some were still found held fast between needles on the twigs.
>
> "The height of the tree is found to be an important factor, for, in addition to the normal advantage of increased height, there is the increase in wind velocity from the earth up and the lack of a curling downward motion in the higher air. The influence of topography would be the directing of the flow of air drainage and the sheltering certain areas from the regular air movements and overexposing other areas. The crowns of trees would form the chief obstruction, and their influence would be to check or divert the wind and stop the seed in its flight. The abundance of seed is naturally a great factor in seed dissemination, and as it fluctuates from a complete failure to a bumper crop in from three-to-five-year periods, it surely deserves a place in the dissemination study."

Mr. Winters goes on:

> "The box-kite was provided with 5-foot upright posts, an 18-inch square body, and a 5-foot wing-spread. The kite string consisted of 1,000 feet of twine. The anemometer was of Weather Bureau design, with an electric buzzer attachment. The number of buzzes per minute indicated the wind velocity in miles per hour.
>
> "The containers for the seeds were oatmeal cartons. A heavy tripping string or trigger was attached to the cover. Once the seeds were imprisoned the cover was tied fast with one strand of thread, which was sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the trigger string, but could be snapt by a jerk. This happened, by design, when ready to release the seeds from their kite-exploring expedition and study their behavior as they began broadcasting on an earth-bent descent.
>
> "'When the 25,000 seeds were released,' reports the Forest Service, 'there was a straight drop for a few feet accompanied by a flaring out as the seeds came in contact with the air. The wingless seeds continued their flight to the earth like rain and fell only a short distance out from point of release, but the winged seeds formed in a tiny cloud and floated down the wind like a miniature flock of birds, each seed spinning as it went. Relatively few winged seeds fell close to the point of release, the first to be caught on the canvas being 200 feet out.' Surprizingly enough, the path of distribution was exceedingly small—about thirty feet wide—but the distance of dissemination was greater than had been formerly supposed.
>
> "'The wing on the seed of the forest tree,' concludes the Forest Service as a result of this interesting investigation, 'is evidence that wind is nature's chief method of seed dissemination, and study has brought out the importance of wind dissemination of seed in the natural reproduction of forests. The ability of the wind to slow up the downward flight of the seed combined with the "sail surface" exposed to the wind or the seed's efficiency as a glider determines the relative distance that seeds of different trees are carried by the wind.'"

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A DUBLIN TEMPEST

NOT SINCE THE DAYS OF POPE, perhaps, has the literary world seen a quarrel like that which has broken out between the Abbey Theater directorate in Dublin and Séan O'Casey, the Irish playwright. The outside world is entertained, and the Irish themselves no less relish it, or *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) goes wrong in saying that the affair "will provide a topic for conversation, like to the widow's cruse of oil in this, that it is not likely to give out." Two of Mr. O'Casey's plays were brought to America last season by the Abbey Company, "The Plough and the Stars" and "Juno and the Paycock," and Mr. O'Casey holds that his latest offspring, "The Silver Tassie," is "a fine" play. But Mr. W. B. Yeats, acting for the Abbey, sent back Mr. O'Casey's play with a letter that stirred all the Celtic gall in the playwright's composition. The correspondence has been published in *The Irish Statesman* at Mr. O'Casey's behest, to Mr. Yeats's chagrin and the Dublin public's conversational consternation, for the paper remarks:

> "Whether the directors of the Abbey Theater or the dramatist are right can only be determined by the production of the play at some theater, or by its publication in book form. Until 'The Silver Tassie' is performed or published, the wise will come to no conclusion. The directors of the Abbey have made their theater one of the most famous in the world. Séan O'Casey has written two of the most moving and remarkable of contemporary plays. Who is to judge between them before the play is available for reference? But this will not prevent the most prodigious controversy before the play is known. The most exciting conversation often arises when there is complete ignorance. The talkers do not abhor a vacuum as nature does."

Mr. Yeats's letter to Mr. O'Casey may be read as a dramatist's declaration of his artistic faith:

> "*82, Merrion-square, Dublin, April 20, 1928.*
>
> "*My Dear Casey,*
>
> ". . . I had looked forward with great hope and excitement to reading your play, and not merely because of my admiration for your work, for I bore in mind that the Abbey owed its recent prosperity to you. If you had not brought us your plays just at that moment, I doubt if it would now exist. I read the first act with admiration, I thought it was the best first act you had written, and told a friend that you had surpassed yourself. The next night I read the second and third acts, and to-night I have read the fourth. I am sad and discouraged; you have no subject. You were interested in the Irish Civil War, and at every moment of those plays wrote out of your own amusement with life or your sense of its tragedy; you were excited, and we all caught your excitement; you were exasperated almost beyond endurance by what you had seen or heard as a man is by what happens under his window, and you moved us as Swift moved his contemporaries.
>
> "But you are not interested in the Great War; you never stood on its battle-fields or walked its hospitals, and so write out of your opinions. You illustrate those opinions by a series of almost unrelated scenes, as you might in a leading article; there is no dominating character, no dominating action, neither psychological unity nor unity of action; and your great power of the past has been the creation of some unique character who dominated all about him and was himself a main impulse in some action that filled the play from beginning to end.
>
> "The mere greatness of the World War has thwarted you; it has refused to become mere background, and obtrudes itself upon the stage as so much dead wood that will not burn with the dramatic fire. Dramatic action is a fire that must burn up everything but itself; there should be no room in a play for anything that does not belong to it; the whole history of the world must be reduced to wall-paper in front of which the characters must pose and speak.
>
> "Among the things that dramatic action must burn up are the author's opinions; while he is writing he has no business to know anything that is not a portion of that action. Do you suppose for one moment that Shakespeare educated *Hamlet* and *King Lear* by telling them what he thought and believed? As I see it, *Hamlet* and *Lear* educated Shakespeare, and I have no doubt that in the process of that education he found out that he was an altogether different man to what he thought himself, and had altogether different beliefs. A dramatist can help his characters to educate him by thinking and studying everything that gives them the language they are groping for through his hands and eyes, but the control must be theirs, and that is why the ancient philosophers thought a poet or dramatist Daimon-possest.
>
> "This is a hateful letter to write, or rather to dictate—I am dictating to my wife—and all the more so, because I can not advise you to amend the play. It is all too abstract, after the first act; the second act is an interesting technical experiment, but it is too long for the material; and after that there is nothing. I can imagine how you have toiled over this play. A good scenario writes itself, it puts words into the mouths of all the characters while we sleep; but a bad scenario exacts the most miserable toil. I see nothing for it but a new theme, something you have found, and no newspaper writer has ever found. What business have we with anything but the unique?
>
> "Put the dogmatism of this letter down to splenetic age, and forgive it."

No one but Mr. O'Casey could write the reply received by Mr. Yeats. It has all the salt and savor of his plays. He begins by seeing no reason "to comment upon . . . whether the Abbey owed or did not owe its prosperity to me—these things do not matter, and so we'll hang them up with the stars"—

> "And we'll send into exile for the present the 'dogmatism and splenetic age' and have a look at the brood of opinions these have left behind them.
>
> "You say—and this is the motif throughout the intonation of your whole song—that 'I am not interested in the Great War.'
>
> "How do you know that I am not interested in the Great War? Perhaps because I never mentioned it to you. Your statement is to me an impudently ignorant one to make, for it happens that I was and am passionately interested in the Great War. Throughout its duration I felt and talked of nothing else; brooded, wondered, and was amazed. . . .
>
> "You say 'you never stood on its battle-fields.' Do you really mean that no one should or could write about or speak about a war because one has not stood on the battle-fields? Were you serious when you dictated that—really serious now? Was Shakespeare at Actium or Phillipi; was G. B. Shaw in the boats with the French, or in the forts with the British when *St. Joan* and *Dunois* made the attack that relieved Orleans? And some one, I think, wrote a poem about *Tir nan nog* who never took a header into the Land of Youth. And does war consist only of battle-fields?
>
> "But I have walked some of the hospital wards. I have talked and walked and smoked and sung with the blue-suited wounded men fresh from the front. I've been with the armless, the legless, the blind, the gassed, and the shell-shocked.
>
> "You say: 'You illustrate these opinions by a series of almost unrelated scenes as you might in a leading article.' I don't know very much about leading articles, tho I may possibly have read them when I had the mind of a kid, so I don't quite get your meaning here. And do you know what you are thinking about when you talk of leading articles, or do you know what you are talking about when you think of leading articles? Surely to God, Mr. Yeats, you don't read leading articles!
>
> "I have pondered in my heart your expression that 'the history of the world must be reduced to wall-paper,' and I can find in it only the pretentious bigness of a pretentious phrase. I thank you, out of mere politeness, but I must refuse even to try to

do it. That is exactly, in my opinion (there goes a curst opinion again), what most of the Abbey dramatists are trying to do—building up, building up little worlds of wall-paper, and hiding striding life behind it all.

"I'm afraid I can't make my mind mix with the sense of importance you give to 'a dominating character.' God forgive me, but it does sound as if you peeked and pined for a hero in the play. Now is a dominating character more important than a play, or a play more important than a dominating character? In 'The Silver Tassie' you have a unique work that dominates all the characters in the play. I remember talking to Lady Gregory about 'The Plough and the Stars' before it was produced, and I remember her saying that '"The Plough" mightn't be so popular as "Juno," because there wasn't in the play a character so dominating and all-pervading as "Juno,"' yet 'The Plough' is a better work than 'Juno,' and, in my opinion—an important one—'The Silver Tassie' because of, or in spite of, the lack of a dominating character, is a greater work than 'The Plough and the Stars.'

"And so when I have created the very, very thing you are looking for—something unique—you shout out: 'Take, oh, take this wine away, and, for God's sake, bring me a pot of small beer.'

"It is all very well and very easy to say that 'dramatic action must burn up the author's opinions.' The best way, and the only way, to do that is to burn up the author himself. What's the use of writing a play that's just as like a camel as a whale? And was there ever a play, worthy of the name of play, that did not contain one or two or three opinions of the author that wrote it? And the Abbey Theater has produced plays that were packed skin-tight with the author's opinions—the plays of Shaw, for instance.

"Whether *Hamlet* and *Lear* educated Shakespeare, or Shakespeare educated *Hamlet* and *Lear*, I don't know the hell, and I don't think you know either.

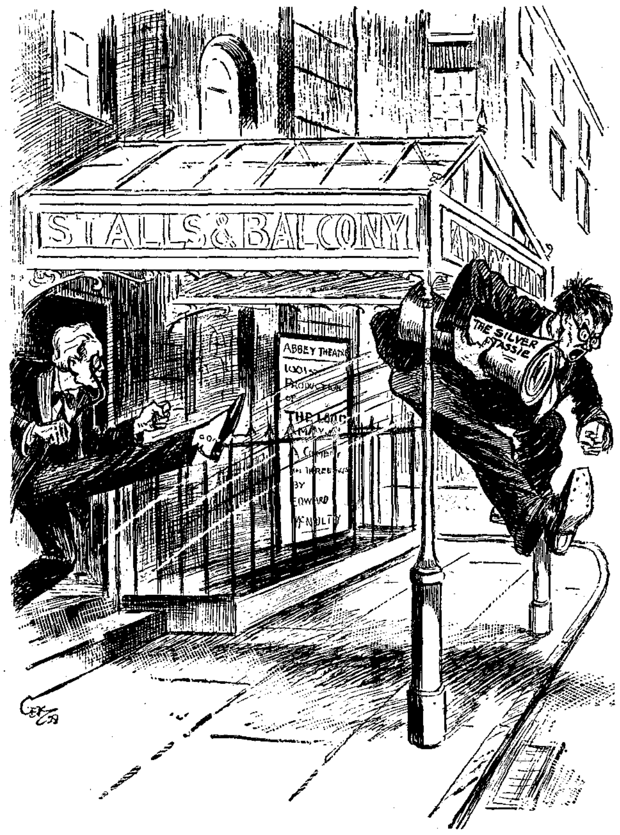
"Your statements about '. . . psychological unity and unity of action . . . Dramatic action is a fire that must burn up everything but itself . . . the history of the world must be reduced to wall-paper in front of which the characters must pose and speak . . . while an author is writing he has no business to know anything that isn't a part of the action . . .' are, to me, glib, glib ghosts. It seems to me they have been made, and will continue to be spoken forever and ever by professors in schools for the culture and propagation of the drama. (I was nearly saying the Gospel.) I have held these infants in my arms a thousand times and they are all the same—fat, lifeless, wrinkled things that give one a pain in his belly looking at them.

"You say that after the first and second acts of 'The Silver Tassie' there is . . . nothing. Really nothing? Nothing, nothing at all? Well, where there is nothing, where there is nothing—there is God. . . .

"I shall be glad for the return of the script of the play and a formal note of its rejection. Best personal wishes."

Mr. Yeats wrote later to inform O'Casey of "a packed, enthusiastic house" for "The Plough and the Stars," and Mr. O'Casey replied:

". . . What have packed, enthusiastic audiences for 'The Plough' got to do with your contention that 'The Silver Tassie' is a bad play? Perhaps this thought is due, as a journalist might say, to your delightful sense of Irish humor—Farewell."



REJECTED IN DUBLIN

Mr. W. B. Yeats: "Of course, Mr. O'Casey, you must on no account take this as being in the nature of a rejection. I would suggest that you simply tell the Press that my foot slipt."

—*Dublin Opinion.*

MR. WILDER CHALLENGED

A MASTERPIECE IS SURE TO RUN some sort of a gantlet, especially while people are buying and praising it. Aristides got one vote for banishment because a countryman wearied of hearing him called "The Just." A correspondent has asked us if Thornton Wilder's "Bridge of San Luis Rey" was not largely taken from an old Peruvian writer. We couldn't answer, because we had never heard of the Peruvian writer. But the unlikelihood of such a thing is enhanced by Homer Croy's article in *The Herald Tribune*, showing that Limeans are up in arms about the book because more came out of Mr. Wilder's imagination than out of Peru. Thus:

"Life as it is painted in the glowing pages of the book never existed, they point out. The oldest inhabitant has never known of such life, and as yet the history books haven't revealed anything in their thumbed pages approximating the romantic days enjoyed by the characters of the prize-winner.

"As an example of the pictures which make the Limeans and the American residents here shudder is the scene where the *Marquesa de Montemayor* has a fever and sends for a bowl of snow, and then, in the words of the book, 'When it was brought she long and drowsily prest it against her temples and cheeks.'

"This amazes the people here, as no lady of Lima has ever been able to press snow long and drowsily against her temples, for the reason that it never snows in Lima. History books fail to reveal snow in Lima since the city was laid out by Pizarro, almost four hundred years ago. Nor is it believable, the Peruvians say, that runners could be sent back into the Andes, if that method were pursued by the sick lady, and snow brought to the city without long since having turned to water. In Lima pressing snow drowsily to one's temples and cheeks isn't done.

"Not only does it not snow in Lima, but it doesn't rain. That is, in the Weather Bureau sense. Lima is on the wrong side of the Andes for that. At night a slight precipitation gathers and places itself about, but only one gifted with rare imagination would call it rain. The last rain was in February, 1925, which is still spoken of with awe. And this rain was caused, so the sages say, by a sudden and unaccountable shifting of the Humboldt Current. But otherwise Lima knows no rain.

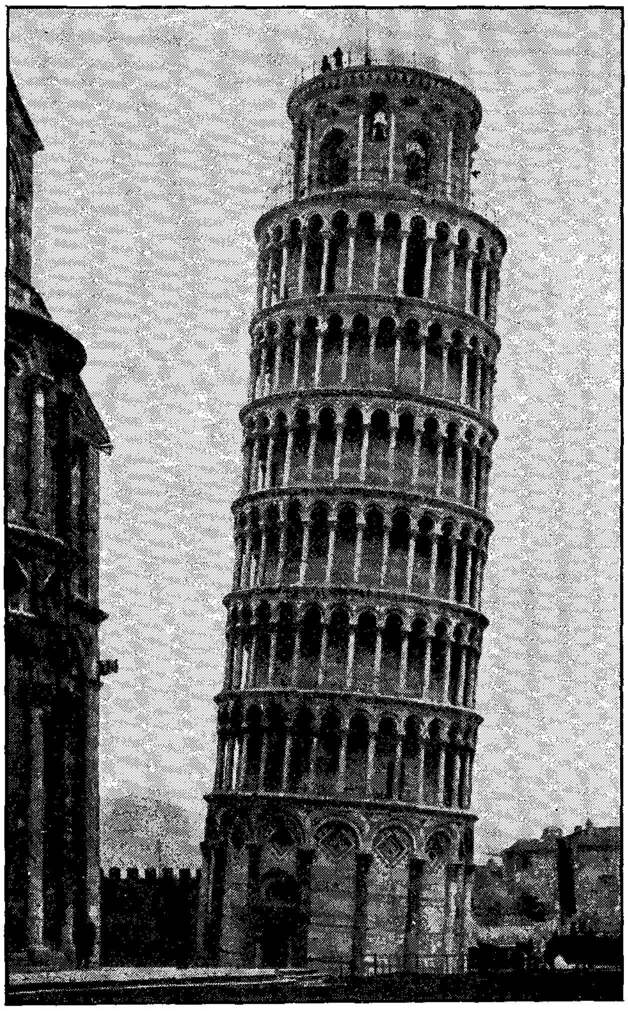
"Except once, when a new American Ambassador was being installed and a great reception was in progress, and on that night some of the ladies and gentlemen came escorted by servants bearing parasols. It was considered to lend to the occasion, and at least one lady keeps a colored parasol as a proof of that spectacular occasion.

"So, naturally, when the Marquesa prest the snow long and drowsily against her temples and cheeks, it created some confusion among the people who have never been able to press it for even one brief moment.

"News is also conveyed to Peruvian readers in the first paragraph of the new classic. It is about the finest bridge in all Peru, on the highroad between Lima and Cuzco. None of the residents here knows of that road. And also it would seem that the historians do not."

Mr. Wilder admits that he never saw Peru, so how could he get the geography straight? Also he has been neglectful of certain time elements, like making the actress's chagrined lover and her son, born years after, die at the same time. But Limeans are more concerned about the bridge itself.

"The only means of direct passage between Lima and Cuzco is by trail, such as only the native Indians care to undertake. In the course of my investigations I found one explorer who said that he had made the ascent, but it was said at Morris's American Bar, where much is to be forgiven. By going ninety-six miles inland one is able to reach a road, which by an active imagination might be called a highroad, where one can journey to Cuzco, the city of the Incas, but it is almost unbelievable that the five unfortunate passengers should be on the road at the same time. The trip from Lima to Cuzco is even to-day one of five days, and is not undertaken through the mountains of this section, but by means first of a trip down the coast by steamer and then back into the interior.



From *Die Woche* (Berlin)

THE PRIDE OF PISA

The "Leaning Tower," standing next the Duomo (on the left) is said to be constantly sinking, despite all efforts to check it.

"Other liberties have been taken with nature, so say the Limeans. In the book cities sprang into existence which geographies have overlooked, and there are customs and religious ceremonies which are unfamiliar to the students of such matters. The people of Peru are in the perplexing situation of not recognizing their own country.

"Nor is it a good picture of the life and customs of the time, they say. No such romantic characters ever lived; no such life or customs ever existed.

"But there is no Chamber of Commerce to voice the indignation of the residents, so they must suffer, so far as united action is concerned, in silence. But the fact that there is no unanimous acclamation makes it none the less bitter.

"There are in Lima about two hundred American residents, with eleven hundred Americans in all Peru, and, while no united consensus of opinion is possible, the belief in American circles is that the book is so inaccurate as to Lima and local conditions that it will send back disappointed travelers.

"'It is what might be expected from an author who has never visited the country,' they say.

"Mr. Wilder, the author of the book, has never been in Peru.

"'And we hope he'll never come,' said another.

"But, in the meantime, the book is being read.

"Which is what any author with good sense wants."

DANGER TO THE LEANING TOWER

PISA, THE ANCIENT CITY on the Arno, stands in dread of a repetition of the calamity that befell Venice when its campanile crashed to the ground. The "Leaning Tower" is one of the world's curiosities, besides being one of the world's masterpieces of architecture. Whether it leans through intention or through accident has been one of the puzzles of time. A sketch of its construction, given by H. J. Gramatzki in *Die Woche* (Berlin), seems to show that the original intention of the builder was not to make the tower lean, but that the peculiarities of soil upon which it stands is the cause of its eccentricity:

"We live in an age of floods and earthquakes, and destroying elements raise their heads, against which the strongest buildings can not protect themselves. For this reason, it is not astonishing that Pisa is worried about the welfare of its famous leaning tower. The heavy rains and the floods of the past years have threatened the security of the tower, and the question as to whether or not the tower will fall is in every mouth.

"When the campanile in Venice crashed in 1902, the city was in a panic. The bells tolled, masses were read, and the shops closed. We can readily understand, therefore, why the inhabitants of Pisa are troubled about their world-renowned oddity.

"There is something unusual in the very manner in which the tower was constructed, for not one, but four builders were associated with its erection. Bonnano began the tower shortly before 1174, but deserted the scene of his labors when the tower was but ten meters high. Did Bonnano know that things were not as they should have been? Did he make the discovery that the ground under the tower was slowly giving way? History tells us nothing as to this, but we do know that nothing further was done for fifty years, and that one merely wondered whether or not Bonnano had been insane. In the year 1234, a daring architect, Benenato, added another story to the work begun by Bonnano, and then he also disappeared. But the mighty merchants of Pisa were not satisfied with the tower as it then was, and decided upon its completion, regardless of the cost. The builder, Wilhelm of Innsbruck, was commissioned to complete the tower, but, after an additional story had been set up, he became suspicious for some reason or other, and, like his predecessors, he left both Pisa and the unfinished tower.

"It must be said that the inhabitants of the city were both patient and hopeful. They secured the services of Tommaso Pisano, who actually executed his commission faithfully and to the end. It was at his suggestion that a set of seven bells was installed in a bell tower especially added for this purpose.

"The bells may no longer be rung as in the days when they summoned the worthy citizens of Pisa to war against Florence, or when they announced the death of some high official of state. The tower is silent like a sick person forbidden to speak by his physician. The possibility of the slightest concussion which might endanger the tower is avoided. The broken columns are surrounded by bands of steel or iron. A spring under the tower, which has recently renewed its activities, has loosened the ground, and an iron heart, a pump, has been built into the tower, which operates night and day to draw off the waters of the spring.

"A commission has been appointed to deal with the trouble. Certain of its members have suggested that cement be injected into the cracks, whereas others are in favor of the installation of a refrigeration plant in order to freeze the ground around and below the base of the tower.

"The days of Pisa's glamour and pomp are gone, and the question of the tourist visitors is an important one. The great influx of tourists is solely due to the famous leaning tower, and it is very questionable, if the tower were to fall completely, whether or not it could ever be rebuilt satisfactorily."

A PLEA FOR DRAMA AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

WHILE THE NATIONS ARE GATHERING in Amsterdam to further, through sport, the interests of international peace, one great example of the Greeks is overlooked. In their periodic gatherings they forgot their quarrels and rivalries, and recognized how important a place the theater held as an agency for good-will. But no actors go to Amsterdam; nor is there brought before the assembled crowds any specimen of the dramatic art of the contending nations. "There is no art in which telepathy plays a more important rôle than in that of the drama," says Jean-Jacques Bernard in *La Valonté* (Paris). "This telepathy is not established from author to author, but from author and actor to the spectator; and for this reason, the theater is that powerful, unique, mysterious weapon which it always has been when a play dares to address itself, not to one particular nation, but to all of the nations of the world." Should not we wish to profit by this ancient lesson?

THE BELLS ARE LONG SILENT

This is one of seven bells in the tower of Pisa.

"As in the times of old, when people came together for the love of art, should we not wish to unite the people of to-day in similar reunions? It was with this noble aim in view, that the Olympic games were revived. But see in what manner the sorry materialism of our age has been brought to light in this beautiful thought, for, of these ancient reunions, but a part has been revived. Sport has been revived, and the arts, the theater, have been neglected. But it was at these ancient plays of sport that the magnificent works of the Greek tragedies were presented. Try to imagine the great dramatists of France, England, or Germany, attempting to write a play to be produced at the Olympic games at Amsterdam. Alas, we are not Greeks. Look at this immense and sad gap in this resurrection of an old custom. We must try to repair this gap. . . .

"You can readily see how beautiful and great this idea is, the idea of calling together all of the civilized peoples to meet in the play of the spirit. Do you think that there could be a higher or better sort of propaganda in the interest of universal peace? In this manner, the theater would serve the noble cause dear to the hearts of all propagandists in favor of 'international friendship.' This year in Paris, and next year, possibly in Berlin, Rome, or London, or anywhere else, and, better still, in several capitals at the same time. You must sense the importance of such an enterprise. Must we say to future generations: 'We only knew how to protect, develop, and foster the play of the muscles, but we failed when it came to the play of the intellect. We failed because we did not have enough idealism. Our utilitarian, materialistic, and egoistic age did not do its duty.' We can not and must not permit this to happen. Of all of the consequences of the war this would be the most tragic. The post-war problems are not only concerned with money."

EFFORTS TO DEFEAT RUIN

Steel or iron bands around the cracked pillars.

Money, of course, is at the root of all of our troubles in co-operative undertakings:

"It is evidently much easier to secure money for sport than it is for the arts. You will recall how quickly one of our large newspapers secured the funds necessary for France to participate in the Olympic games. 'Millions for Sport.' A fine idea in truth, but could we secure a million for the arts as quickly? Tell me frankly, do you think that sport serves the interests of peace as much as art would? One must not think that I am trying to belittle sport, for it is an admirable lesson of energy, and it is far better for the worker to spend his time at the stadiums than in the cabarets. Sport also has its esthetic value. However, one must put everything in its place, and not make the mistake of devoting too much time to sport. If we wish to imitate the wisdom of the Greeks, we dare not forget how admirably they balanced the play of the body with the play of the mind.

"We must accept the sorry fact that certain governments, who are about to subsidize their manifestations of international sport, are not willing to do as much for the theater. I am not speaking of our own government, which equally balances the question of sport and the theater by doing nothing for either. When I was in London, recently, I urged upon our friends the necessity of attending the next festival. They were ready to move heaven and earth in order to be able to attend. When I asked them if they would receive any help from their government, they merely smiled. And all of this because there are but a few countries where the theater has assumed its proper place. We have a double duty toward the theater in securing for it the place which it should occupy at home, as well as the place which it should assume in the international life which is being formed before our eyes."

In spite of France being one of the few countries which subsidizes its theater, the writer looks with fear and apprehension of the future realization of his project:

"It will be a long task and one which can not be accomplished in a day. We have need of much assistance, of much sympathy, and of much courage. It is as if we had a building to erect, stone upon stone. In addition to our beautiful dreams we need practical realization. True, there must be men to dream so that there may be men to construct those dreams. But let those constructors come quickly lest our dreams shall have been in vain. The first men to conceive the audacious project of building huge cathedrals were creators of necessary and enthusiastic poems, but the men who constructed them were mathematicians, engineers, and masons.

"We have dreamt of that which has not as yet existed, an international organization of the theater, and we hope that that organization will be one of the foundations of international peace."

RELIGION▾AND▾SOCIAL▾SERVICE

THE SOCIAL MENACE OF THE SPEAK-EASY

SPEAK-EASIES, NIGHT CLUBS, and dance halls are said in the annual report of New York City's Committee of Fourteen, a non-partizan organization composed of Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, to have evolved an American counterpart of the Geisha girl, and to have developed vice conditions worse than those which existed under the old Raines law, which the Committee was organized to reform. George E. Worthington, General Secretary and counsel for the Committee, adds, however, as he is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that "conditions are not as bad now as they were twenty years ago." Taken at its face value, the report is a shocking revelation of an ancient evil which has put on a new dress to conform to modern conditions and which flourishes with increasing vigor. The document, replete with details, occupied much front-page space on the day of its publication, and furnishes some of the press of both major political parties with additional grounds for an indictment of Prohibition as being chiefly responsible for the alleged evils. Others hold that Prohibition is not accountable, that the dance studio is an evil peculiar to itself; while still others lay the blame on the city administration. There are, too, scattered shots at the Committee as a band of mischievous reformers, seeking for that they wish to find. It may be said, however, that the Committee of Fourteen is composed of the highest type of New York business and professional men and women.

The survey cites 7,500 cases, and goes into detail of the activities of the trained investigators, some of whom were turned over to the Committee by the American Social Hygiene Association. The main body of the report was written by Mr. Worthington, and Dr. James Pedersen, Chairman of the Committee, contributes an introduction. The problem of the exploitation of women and girls, writes Dr. Pedersen, "is now reasserting itself particularly because of the situation created by the night club and the speak-easy," but he takes occasion to commend Police Commissioner Warren "for the courageous manner in which he is dealing with the many difficult problems that come to his department for solution in this complex city."

In its rather appalling description of New York's modern dens of nocturnal trysting and illicit drinking, the report describes the hostess of the night club and speak-easy as "the American counterpart of the Geisha girl," and we read on:

> "She is employed for the main purpose of increasing the sales of liquor, food, and other drinks; incidentally she is to provide esthetic, social, and sexual entertainment for the men customers.
>
> "Her sex appeal largely accounts for her success. She is the successor of the old-time rustler who worked in bars on a commission basis many years ago. She was divorced from the saloon business long before the Volstead Law went into effect. That was one of the chief accomplishments of the Committee in its early days.
>
> "The speak-easies and night clubs are now too numerous to succeed from the sale of liquor without the added attraction of 'hostesses.' Their use in these places did not become general until the last two or three years. The greatest demand appeared in the fall of 1927 when agencies and clubs became bold enough to advertise for recruits. So far as is known the only paper to accept these advertisements is one daily tabloid.
>
> "These advertisements have had the result of drawing not only local girls into this occupation, but also girls from outside places in various parts of the United States.
>
> "Other hostesses are recruited from 'closed' dance halls which in turn advertise extensively for 'young, attractive girls over eighteen, experience unnecessary.' Still others are known to have been inmates of houses in Albany, Troy, Detroit, and other cities still tolerating such resorts.
>
> "It is believed that the night club and speak-easy have been directly responsible for a marked increase in the volume of vice. This is especially true, because they provide a place for operations. No similar places have existed since the days of the Raines-law hotel and the saloon with back rooms."

It is in respect to the generation of this day that the Committee feels that the speak-easies bring about conditions in some respects as serious as, if not more so than, the Raines-law-hotel situation, which called the Committee into existence nearly twenty-five years ago. Of the speak-easies' menace we read:

> "For one thing, they are attracting young men and young women of a class who never would have visited the old-time Raines-law hotel. Some of these 'clubs' are cloaked with an apparent respectability which is likely to throw the unsophisticated off their guard. The saloons or the Raines-law hotels never catered to young persons of that class, and yet in later years were not permitted to go to such lengths. This is a matter for the people of New York to consider most seriously."

The report states that of the 157 night clubs and speak-easies investigated in 1927, 132, or nearly 85 per cent., were identified with commercial vice, and that of the 441 women observed in these places 291, or 66 per cent., were known to be of this character. The remaining 150 were all hostesses whom the Committee's investigators did not question, as the expense of repeated visits to obtain evidence was prohibitive.

A heavy fire is directed at the dance studios, which are alleged, in fact, to be brazen halls of seduction. This type of hall, we read, "is a growing and serious menace; it is here that the largest number of girls get their start." Commenting on another development, the report tells us that "a new cloak has been found in the private dance studio where the so-called 'instructress' takes the seeker for instruction into a private room and locks the door. It is difficult to find a legitimate reason for instruction so strictly private as this; on the other hand, in six of these places which were investigated by our men they were invariably solicited by the so-called 'instructress.'" The success of these dance halls is said to be almost immediate, as the number of their advertisements in the same afternoon tabloid which advertises for hostesses for night clubs jumped from eight to twenty-three in a comparatively short time.

Police Commissioner Warren, as quoted in the press, denies that iniquity is as wide-spread as charged in the Committee of Fourteen's report with the laconic, "It's not so." But Mr. Worthington reiterates the charges, emphasizing that "conditions are worse than they were immediately before Prohibition." He does not say, however, that Prohibition is at fault. He does assert that "the condition arises from the non-enforcement of Prohibition, and it appears to be practically impossible to enforce it."

Such a blazing torch of indictment flung upon the wind does not set New York afire, and there is no denial that speak-easies and dance halls exist as something more than window dressing for the devil. But Prohibition is held by some of the press on both sides of the political fence to be the chief immediate cause which has produced this mushroom growth of iniquity. The report, declares the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), "presents a striking indictment of the effects of Prohibition on vice in New York City—as everywhere else":

> "The commonplace drinking in colleges, the increased drinking on social occasions, the enormous increase in heavy drinking among women who drank little or not at all before Prohibition,

are well known. Naturally the speak-easy and the worse type of night club run true to the spirit of the times, born of the foolish attempt to force upon millions of people a law which runs counter to human nature. It is through just such reports as these that the friends of temperance and decency will ultimately be forced to the conclusion that some better way than Prohibition must be found to get at the evils of intemperance. The realities and human nature can not be forever ignored."

"We have had from notable organizations of churchmen, lawyers, and doctors searching and shocking condemnations of conditions produced in America by the well-meant experiment of national Prohibition," comments the New York *Evening Post* (Rep.). "To these verdicts we now must add the indirect yet none the less effective condemnation of one of the oldest and most militant of our agencies for social reform. Some day these repeated 'respectable' pleas for change must convince our people that we must turn to the beneficial realities of temperance and quit the deadly pretenses of Prohibition." The "retrogression" reported by the Committee of Fourteen, observes the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), "is quite in line with the impressions formed by the casual observer who can remember the extraordinary advance toward temperance and decency that marked the decade preceding the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, not only in this city, but everywhere else in the country." However, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "not the entire responsibility rests with the Volstead Law." The public dance-hall, we are told, "is part of the response to the demand for more and worse dancing. Inevitably it was bound to supply a field of operations for the once-famous 'cadet' and a general market-place for prostitution." But "this phase of the problem is not essentially connected with liquor. Without Prohibition we should still have to take cognizance of the promiscuity of the dance 'palace' and its facilities for what a more Puritan age used to call 'temptation.'" If it accomplishes nothing else, says the Washington *Post*, the report will "provide plenty of ammunition to both sides of the Prohibition issue."

Keystone View photograph

AS WORKING MAN

"A man's job," says Whiting Williams, student of labor problems, "has a spiritual meaning to him." Mr. Williams has worked in mine and mill to learn the laborer's view-point.

Mention should be made of one phase of New York's new underworld to which the Jersey City *Journal*, in the metropolitan area, calls attention. Chivalry revives with this:

"Even if the Committee's broad charge against the night clubs can be challenged, there is no doubt that its pointing out of the undesirability of any system that presents women's attractiveness as means of increasing sales of liquor and food is justified.

"The type of employment that the Committee describes as having a hardening and commercializing effect upon the girl has no place in the American system.

"If the continued existence of the night clubs is to mean the development of a Geisha girl class here, the night clubs must go and go in a hurry."

THE SPIRITUAL SIDE OF THE LABOR PROBLEM

A MAN'S JOB is more than a means of livelihood; it is his contribution to society, the thing that gives him a place in the world of men. And the preacher who would get a fresh and truer conception of the attitude of his church members toward work, toward their job, whether that job is digging ditches or running a corporation, says Whiting Williams in an article in *The Federal Council Bulletin*, must understand the spiritual side of work. Mr. Williams is an author and consultant, a lecturer on labor problems at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, counsel in industrial and public relations, and, to learn the other side, has lived as laborer in coal-mines, steel plants, etc., in this country and Europe. He is, therefore, well acquainted with labor problems from both the employer and the employee's points of view. His experiences, he writes, have made him feel that there is "a tremendous connection between a man's daily job and what he thinks of the whole range of values, political, social, and moral." He believes that, if they are properly equipped, it is proper for ministers to try to help in solving industrial problems, but, he writes:

Keystone View photograph

AS SOCIAL WORKER

Whiting Williams, a well-known consultant on labor problems, says "you will never get at the heart of unemployment as long as you think of it as a matter of dollars and cents."

"While the average pastor is perfectly willing to believe that his job is a highly constructive one, the performance of which gives him a spiritual thrill and makes him feel that he is contributing to the well-being of the world, he fails to understand that there is no member of his church who does not feel the same way about his job. He talks to his people as if they were unfortunates, as if they were doing things not worth doing, for the purpose of earning money. This means that he simply cuts himself off from touching the lives of the people where they live—namely, in their work.

"The one thing that I have brought out of my contacts with coal-miners, railroaders, and others is that they were all basing their claim to being taken seriously among their fellow men on the way they did their particular job. A man's job, whatever it is, has a spiritual meaning to him, and it is just because of that thing that every word about the tragedy of unemployment is true. You will never get at the heart of unemployment as long as you think of it as a matter of dollars and cents. The moment a man is disconnected from his job he is disconnected from concrete assurance of his value and his importance to society. One can not possibly overstate the spiritual value of work.

"If a man goes into a church on Sunday and finds that the minister doesn't have that feeling, he has a bad time. I went into church one Sunday and the minister prayed something like this:

"'Oh, Lord. We know that Thou understandest that during the week we have to earn our living, we have to engage in activities that dirty our hands and soil our souls, but we thank Thee that we can come in here on Sunday and get all fixt up and go through a spiritual laundry for Monday morning.'

"I nearly threw a hymn-book at him.

"I went to a certain minister who failed to understand the point of view of which I am speaking. I had telephoned to him and said I would like to talk about a problem. I was wondering if I was right in thinking that the line of work I had chosen was a worth-while activity—a constructive service. We sat down to lunch and that minister said, 'How are you getting along now; are you able to take the right care of your family?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'That's good.' I went to a business man to talk about the spiritual value of my work."

One tendency of ministers in attempting to oversimplify industrial problems, says Mr. Williams, is to overlook all the tremendous range of variance in the whole situation. "He tends to feel that he must have a class conflict—grasping capitalists on the one hand and down-trodden labor on the other." But Mr. Williams does not believe that there is such a conflict, and he writes:

"To say 'Here is a capitalist with such and such motives as a class, and here is a worker with such and such motives as a class,' with no blending of motives, does not describe the situation. There is need for pastor and church to get closer to the actual work of all of us and to the spirit behind it.

"A worker is a man who is wanting to make sure that he is worth while and, if we miss the spiritual significance of work in the life of the man, we can not unlock the door into his heart."

THE PRESS NOT "YELLOW"

CRIME NEWS TOTALS but 1.4 per cent. of modern newspaper space, according to a survey conducted by the school of journalism of the University of Oregon, tho an estimate by readers, as shown through a questionnaire, reckoned the space at 28 per cent. of the whole. The results of the survey and questionnaire were presented by Dean Eric W. Allen to the Oregon State Editorial Association at its recent meeting. During the investigation, writes George H. Godfrey in *The Editor and Publisher and The Fourth Estate* (New York), the contents of more than 100 papers, covering a period of about seventy-five years, were accurately measured by the students. The first problem was to define sensational material. This, we read, was considered to consist of news of crime, divorce, and scandal in which the interest was personal rather than public. It was felt that no one, however rabid a critic of the newspapers, would want them to suppress news of the Teapot Dome affair, or a scandal concerning a misappropriation of public funds. The research began with an attempt to discover the popular estimate of the amount of newspaper space given over to news of crime and scandal as defined. The average estimate of the answers received was 28½ per cent. Then the measuring began. Papers chosen included the Cleveland *Press*, Detroit *News*, Baltimore *Sun*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Portland *Oregonian*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, Portland *Oregon Journal*, Los Angeles *Record*, Los Angeles *Times*, New York *Times*, New York *Evening Post*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Denver *Post*, New York *Herald Tribune*, Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Chicago *Daily News*, New York *Daily News*, Eugene (Ore.) *Guard*, Eugene *Register*, Portland *News*, New York *World*, Spokane *Press*, Seattle *Times*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*. Copies were chosen at random, all from the month of April, 1928.

The students themselves, writes Mr. Godfrey, were surprized to find that actual measurement showed an average of only 1.4 per cent. of sensational news in these representative papers. The next step—for purposes of comparison with the press of a day supposed to pay little attention to scandal—was to check up on Horace Greeley, whose aim was to minimize the "immoral and degrading police reports . . . which have been allowed to disgrace the columns of many of our penny papers," and Mr. Godfrey informs us:

"New York *Tribunes* were measured, representing the most active years of his editorship. Papers were chosen at random at five-year intervals from 1851 until his death, and it was discovered that Horace Greeley himself, the newspaper purist of his time, had considered an appropriation of 1.7 per cent. of his total space legitimate for such news.

"However, this was not quite fair to Horace Greeley, since he ran only 25 per cent. advertising, while the modern papers averaged just under 60 per cent. Reduced to terms of news and editorial space alone Greeley devoted 2.3 per cent. of it to crime, divorce, and scandal, while the modern paper gives it 3.5 per cent. Silas Bent, in his recent book 'Ballyhoo,' asserted that in the last twenty-four years the proportion of such material had increased 58 per cent. on the basis of his measurement of sixty-three leading papers, and it turns out that 3.5 per cent. is actually about that much larger than 2.3 per cent. Of course, measured in inches, the increase is greater than that, because the papers are larger, but the conclusion reached was that the present-day average paper is not so different in its principles of news selection from one of the leading papers of the last century as common report could make out.

"However, two important provisos have to be made, the class discovered. First, crime and scandal have undoubtedly gravitated toward a conspicuous position on the front page, and to big head-lines, and, second, when a really 'big' crime story 'breaks' it gets large amounts of space. One student made an independent survey of thirty-six additional 1928 papers and found that 16.2 per cent. of the front pages was devoted to crime, divorce, and scandal, altho the percentage for the entire space had proved to be only 1.4 per cent. In Greeley's days news was put in almost anywhere, much of the front page was often given to advertising, and few head-lines were used."

An attempt was now made to discover what occurs when a really "big" crime story "breaks." The story of the Hickman kidnaping and murder was chosen for the test, as Hickman fled through Portland and was captured near Pendleton, Oregon. Mr. Godfrey tells us:

"On the morning of December 22, 1927 (he was captured that afternoon), *The Morning Oregonian*, of Portland, had devoted 8 per cent. of its news space to Hickman and all other crime news. On December 23, the total reached 28 per cent. On December 24, crime news dropt to 17 per cent. The crime news percentages in *The Oregon Journal* on the same three days were 13 per cent., 24 per cent., and 21 per cent. It is noticeable that even these figures, representing the very climax of a really extraordinary case of great dramatic interest, show a use of space even in papers close to the scene of action notably less than the 28½ per cent. which public opinion thinks is the average of a typical American paper."

REPORT CARDS FOR PARENTS—The success of home life depends, of course, on the parents, and a parents' report card which forms a self-rating scale for homes recently prepared by Joy Elmer Morgan, of the National Education Association, is said by the *California Graphic* (Los Angeles) to be interesting parent-teacher members. The card, like school report cards, is intended to improve conditions in the direction suggested by Mr. Morgan's ten questions. He advises, we read, that an inventory be made once each month and the record be kept for several years. The questions are as follows:

"1. Does the home maintain an atmosphere of mutual love and respect?

"2. Is there sufficient income to maintain a reasonable standard of well-being for all members of the family?

"3. Is the family housed in a way that takes care of the needs of each of its members?

"4. Is there a proper amount of wholesome food attractively served to meet individual needs?

"5. Does the family have an intelligent daily routine that safeguards the energy and time of its members?

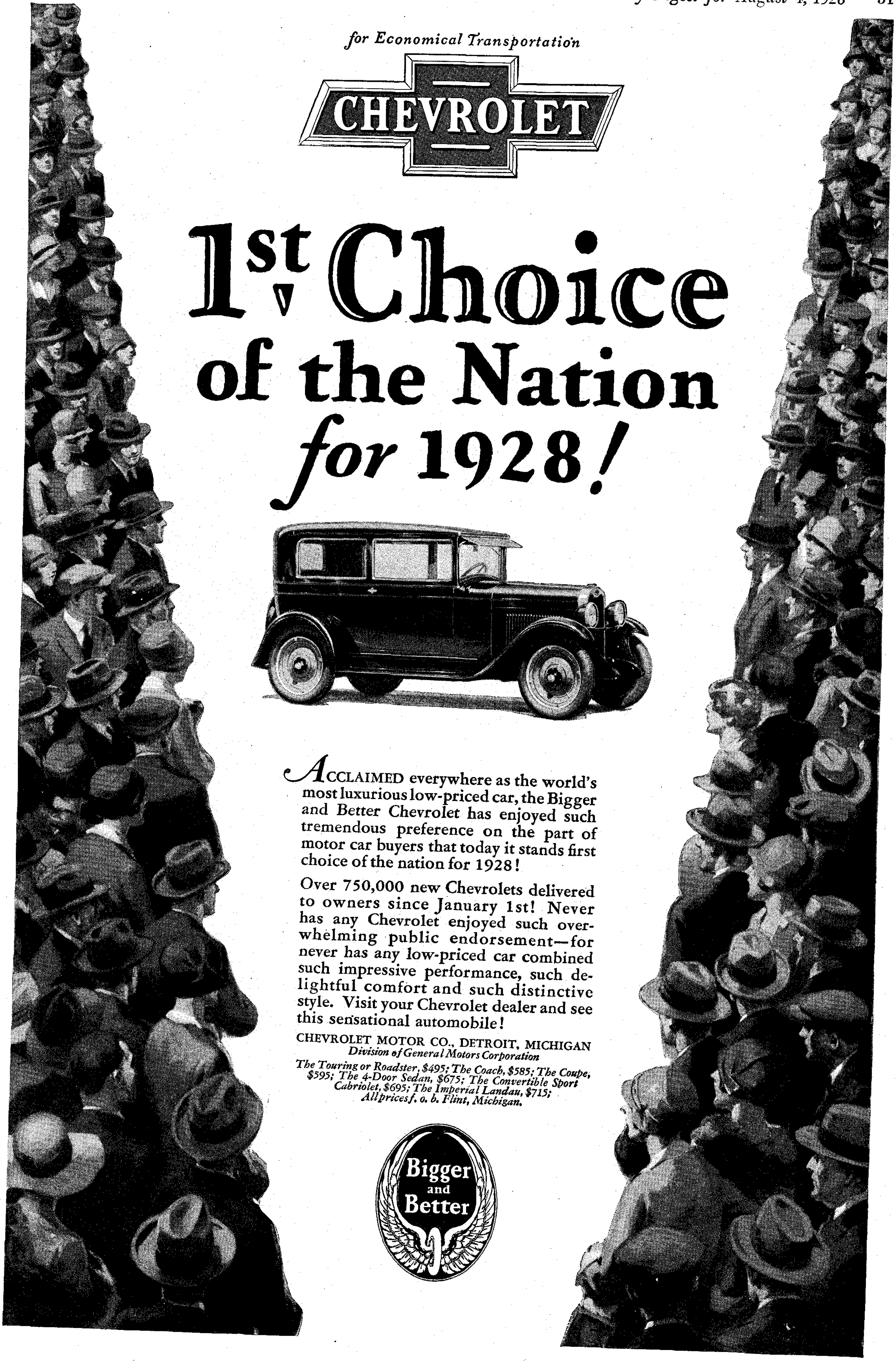
"6. Are the duties and responsibilities of the family fairly divided among its members according to their strength?

"7. Does the family have a common social and recreational life that appeals to all members?

"8. Does the family have a growing library and a common intellectual life?

"9. Does the family have an intelligent attitude on important moral, civic, and spiritual problems?

"10. Does the home promote the maximum happiness and growth of each of its members?"



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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

WHATEVER the ultimate fate of Captain Amundsen, this message from the San Francisco *Examiner* will be read with sympathy:

GJOA—TO AMUNDSEN

By John G. Jury

(The *Gjoa*, the craft in which Captain Amundsen made the Northwest Passage, is now in Golden Gate Park, at the ocean beach.)

O Winged Winds of the North—
Winds from the world's white rim—
Out where the lamps of the stars
Hang low and their lights are dim,
Tell me—What of my Captain—
Fearless Viking of Storms—
What has become of him?

Once I was free as you
Upon the nights that stun,
And felt the sharp, white teeth of ice,
The spears of sleet and hail.
And the slashing swords of the rain,
But against the dauntless will of one,
How could these prevail?

Now from my deck the sparrows fly,
My masts are bare as a stringless harp.
Except for you, O Winds,
Only the ghosts of the sea come nigh.

Again, I call to you!
Winds from the world's white rim,
Where is Amundsen—
Viking of Storms—
What has become of him?

"All eyes will be on Texas for a while," wrote a correspondent just before the Democratic Convention, who sends this from a local sheet and assures us "it tells it just as we are living it now." It was written by "a June High School graduate":

WHEN THE WHEAT LOOKS GOOD IN TEXAS

By Nova Schubert

When the wheat looks good in Texas
And the prospects all are fine,
There's a general stir in business;
Folks are busy all the time.

Oh, they say, you'll need a tractor,
And you'll need a combine, too,
And of course, you'll need a new car
Your old one will never do.

Then you'll need a truck for hauling
And for marketing your wheat,
And, "Dear sir, you should buy this one,
For you'll find it can't be beat."

Oh, they'll run the wheels off one car
Selling implements galore;
Later when they come collecting,
They'll run wheels off of two more.

It's funny how they swarm in
When the wheat is looking good.
"Madame, you should buy this washer;
Really now, you know you should."

"Then your stove is getting worn out,
And you really need more light.
Now just let us sell you this one;
You'll find it quite all right."

"Books and papers you are needing,
Magazines that you should try.
If you have not cash, we'd take some
Eggs or chickens we could fry."

Why, they run the women crazy,
Always calling come and buy,
And the men can't work for talking
To the agents wise and sly.

Then of course, there's hail insurance
They would sell if they could,
And the merchants even say "Mister"
When the wheat is looking good.

Then we can't forget the preachers
Who say a tenth belongs to God.
Oh, let's not forget the giver
When our wheat is looking good.

The desert has a strange fascination for many. Whatever breaks its monotony for the eyes is an event. This picture in *Troubadour* (San Diego) strikes us as true:

IN OLD TUCSON

By Charles Beghtol

Within a dobe wall,
In yonder desert, sere and bare,
While purple shadows of the night
Were falling everywhere,
And on the air, so soft and warm,
Faintly came the night-bird's call,
I left her standing there,
Amid the flowers, within a dobe wall
In Old Tucson.

Her eyes were dark as pools
In shaded desert wells;
Her words were like the tones
Of far-off mission bells;
The jet-black hue of night
Was on her glorious hair,
And still within that garden
I seem to see her—there
In Old Tucson.

And often in my dreams
She stands within a patio
In Old Tucson, where dobe walls
Were builded low;
And in a garden rare the hollyhocks
Grow straight and tall,
Within a dobe wall,
Where purple shadows slanting fall—
In Old Tucson.

This is a heart-cry that many an American can feel. It is from "Moods and Melodies" (Dorrance & Co.):

ENGLAND

By Hally Carrington Brent

Months of Europe 'cross the sea
Touring France and Italy,
Months of magic 'round us spun
Bring—when all is said and done—
Bring at last a sad unrest,
Put hearth-loving hearts to test.

Ah, but if there dawns a day
When our paths lead England-way,
England with her hedge and stream,
Moors and downs and Devon cream;
Old cathedral towns and towers,
Grey stone walls a-drip with flowers,
Thatch and heather, cloudy skies—
Or is it mist before our eyes?
And like music sweetly sung
Ours—the same old English tongue;
Here a Darby meets his Joan,
Anglo-Saxon to the bone.
We admit the hearts' turmoil
As our feet press England's soil;
Ah, forgive us, Paris, Rome;
This is England; this is Home!

Mr. Yeats's translations are much praised, and this, in his late volume, "The Tower" (Macmillan), is worthy:

COLONUS' PRAISE

(From "Œdipus at Colonus")

By W. B. Yeats

Chorus

Come praise Colonus' horses and come praise
The wine dark of the wood's intricacies,
The nightingale that deafens daylight there,
If daylight ever visit where,
Unvisited by tempest or by sun,
Immortal ladies tread the ground
Dizzy with harmonious sound,
Semele's lad a gay companion.

And yonder in the gymnasts' garden thrives
The self-sown, self-begotten shape that gives
Athenian intellect its mastery,
Even the grey-leaved olive tree
Miracle-bred out of the living stone;
Nor accident of peace nor war
Shall wither that old marvel, for
The great grey-eyed Athene stares thereon.

Who comes into this country, and has come
Where golden crocus and narcissus bloom,
Where the Great Mother, mourning for her daughter
And beauty-drunken by the water
Glittering among grey-leaved olive trees,
Has plucked a flower and sung her loss;
Who finds abounding Cephisus
Has found the loveliest spectacle there
Because this country has a pious mind
And so remembers that when all mankind
But trod the road, or paddled by the shore,
Poseidon gave it bit and oar,
Every Colonus lad or lass discourses
Of that oar and of that bit;
Summer and winter, day and night,
Of horses and horses of the sea, white horses.

Here's a dainty device liked by both the New York *Times* and the San Antonio *Evening News:*

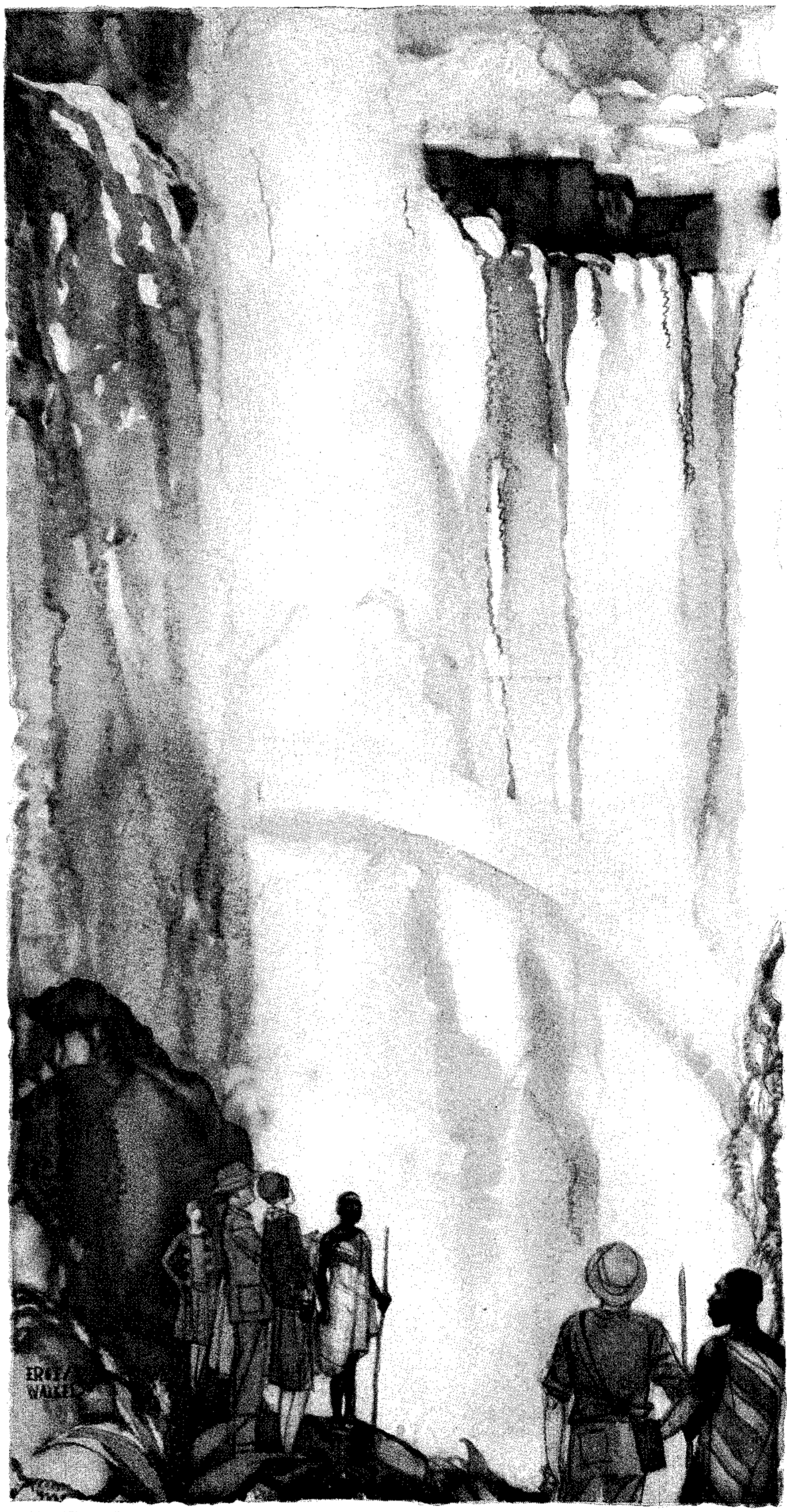
POINT OF VIEW

By Hazel Harper Harris

Three cedar trees, old dowagers,
Bonneted in green,
Corseted and dignified
In rusty bombazine,
Gossiped of their younger days
When maiden trees were prim
And would not dare to turn their heads
To please a breeze's whim,
Criticized a slender birch
With prude severity,
Who pirouetted in the sun
Where proper folk could see
Her slim, bare ankles flashing white
And, disapproving, note
That she was dressed in taffeta
Without a petticoat.

Three scarlet maples up the hill,
Soubrettes with carmined lips,
Dressed in spangled tarlatan,
Rouged their finger tips,
Gossiped of their gayeties,
Shook their hennaed hair,
Wondered if a Puritan
Were living anywhere
Who wore a somber dress and cloak
With silver-buckled shoes,
And who could never do the things
That actresses would choose;
Then one espied the slim young birch
And said in swift surprise:
"I do believe a Puritan
Is right before our eyes!"

South America - - Africa
CRUISE
FROM NEW YORK NEXT JANUARY 22ND



A "SOMETHING NEW" for those who have been everywhere. This cruise starts where the world is quaint.... in the West Indies. It ends where it is sophisticated.... Cairo, Riviera, Bois de Boulogne, Piccadilly.

This cruise takes you where the world is primitive.... Zulu kraals.... Hottentot war-dances.... roaming herds of giraffe.... schools of hippopotami. It takes you where the world is new.... astonishing Buenos Aires.... the smart beaches of Montevideo.... the boulevards of Rio de Janeiro.

And in between.... you see such fabled sights as Victoria Falls, Corcovado Peak.... the slave marts of Zanzibar. You visit such glamorous ports as Mombasa, Dar-es-salaam.

Once such a trip meant terrific expense and real pioneering. Now you make it in luxurious comfort.... in 104 days.... for what the mere living would cost.

You and your belongings spread out in your cozy room aboard the Empress of France. Her lounges and decks are your wonderful club.

Hotels, motor-cars, native guides, all arranged, scheduled, paid for. Never a worry, never an experiment. All you do is see and enjoy.

One ticket, one management, one standard of service, by the world's greatest travel system. Booklets which detail and picture everything, from your own agent or any Canadian Pacific District Office listed.

OTHER CRUISES, 1928-29

(All from New York)

ROUND THE WORLD... 136 days... Dec. 1, 1928... Empress of Australia. MEDITERRANEAN... 72 days... Feb. 4, 1929... Empress of Scotland. WEST INDIES... 16 days... Dec. 22, 1928; 29 days... Jan. 10 and Feb. 11, 1929... Duchess of Bedford (new).

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

ATLANTA: Suite 1017 Healey Bldg. BOSTON: 405 Boylston St. BUFFALO: 160 Pearl St. CHICAGO: 71 E. Jackson Blvd. CINCINNATI: 201 Dixie Terminal Bldg. CLEVELAND: 1010 Chester Ave. DETROIT: 1231 Washington Blvd. INDIANAPOLIS: Merchants Bank Bldg. KANSAS CITY: 723 Walnut St. LOS ANGELES: 621 S. Grand Ave. MINNEAPOLIS: 611 Second Ave. S. NEW YORK: Madison Ave. at 44th St. OMAHA: 727 Woodmen of World Bldg. PHILADELPHIA: Locust St. at 15th. PITTSBURGH: 338 Sixth Ave. PORTLAND: 55 Third St. SAN FRANCISCO: 675 Market St. ST. LOUIS: 412 Locust St. SEATTLE: 1320 Fourth Ave. TACOMA: 1113 Pacific Ave. WASHINGTON: 905 15th St., N. W. IN CANADA: CALGARY: C. P. R. Station. MONTREAL: 141 St. James St. NELSON: Baker and Ward. NORTH BAY: 87 Main W. OTTAWA: 83 Sparks St. QUEBEC: Palais Station. SAINT JOHN: 40 King St. TORONTO: C. P. R. Bldg. VANCOUVER: C. P. R. Station. WINNIPEG: Main St. and Portage Ave.

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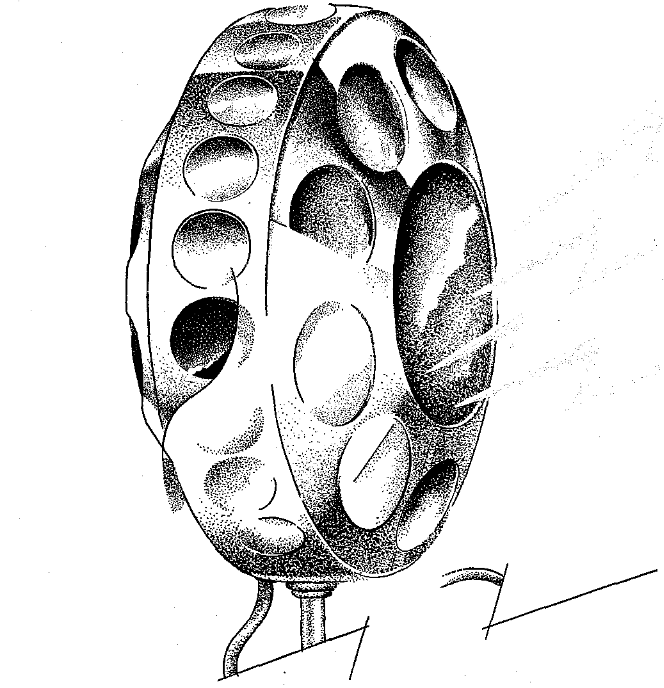

Why engines can't wear forever

If your automobile engine received perfect lubrication there would be no wear. Theoretically you could run it forever.

But perfect lubrication does not exist. From time to time—no matter how high the quality of your oil—some of the engine's moving parts will rub against each other.

Then comes wear.

With poor lubrication these effects of wear may come quickly. Any automobile manufacturer or dealer will tell you that correct lubrication is the most important factor in the upkeep of your car.

That is why 182 automobile and motor truck manufacturers approve the recommendations for their cars in the Mobiloil Chart.

Mobiloil won't give you *perfect* lubrication. No oil can. But the fact remains that when experienced operators of automobiles, motor trucks or airplanes have an extra-hard job to be done they buy the nearest thing to perfect lubrication that the world offers.

And most of them regularly choose Mobiloil—the same stock grades of Mobiloil you can get anywhere for *your* car.

For the fullest protection against wear, it will pay you to ask for Mobiloil.

Fair retail price—30¢ a quart from bulk, except "B" and "BB" which are 35¢ a quart. (Prices higher in Southwest and Far West.)

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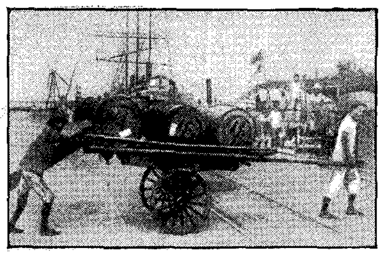
Mobiloil

Look for the red
Gargoyle trade-mark
on the Mobiloil container

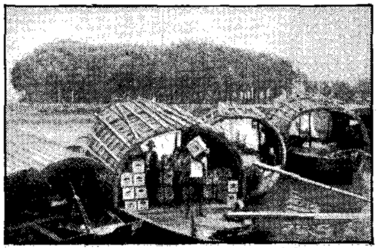
The World's Quality Oil

Mobiloil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



MOTORISTS IN THE PHILIPPINES often drive their cars for many years. Unloading Mobiloil at Cebu.



TROPICAL BAD ROADS in the Malay States give lubrication its severest test. Unloading Mobiloil in Malaya.

EGYPT has good roads for fast travel as well as sandy trails that make heavy going. Unloading Mobiloil at Alexandria.

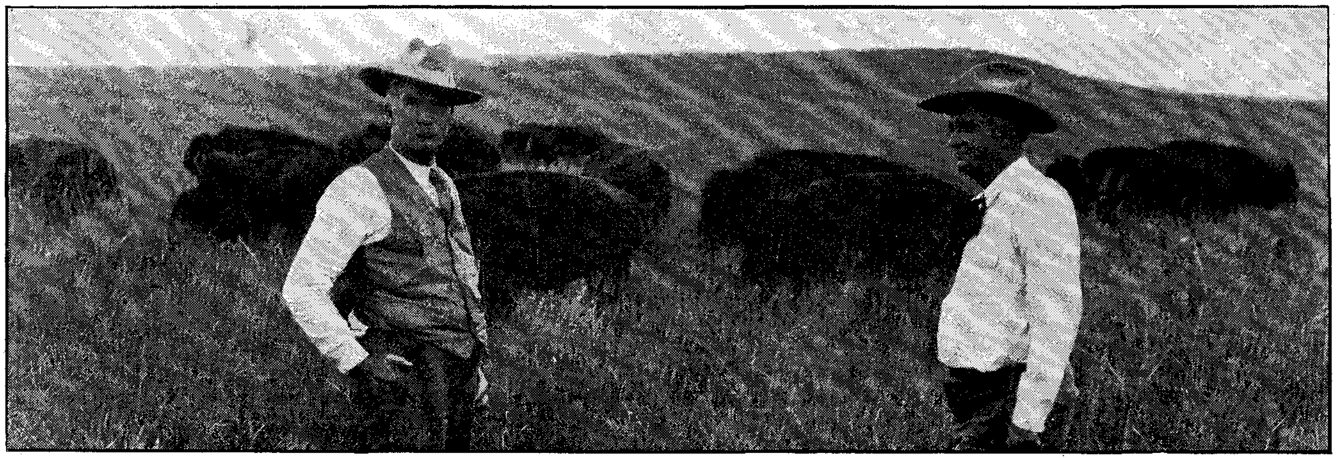
MOBILOIL for the towns beyond Cairo.

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint	...	...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Model T	..	...	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland *all models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige *all models*	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless 90, 70, 72	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Reo *all models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4-cyl.	....	....	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES



Photographs by courtesy of *The American Magazine*

TWO OF THE MILLER BROTHERS WITH A BUNCH OF THEIR NATIVE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK

The figure on the reader's left is that of Joe Miller, who died not long ago. The other one is Zack.

A BIG AMERICAN FARM AND ITS CIRCUS SIDE-LINE

THE INDIANS ARE REAL! They aren't! They're just white men painted! There's a grizzly bear! No, two! There aren't any! It's just newspaper talk. Anyhow, it'll be fun to see the cowboys riding and lassoing. Brown-legged boys, wide-eyed with wonder, race along a dusty street, chattering. Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild-West Show is paying its annual visit, and American youth is enjoying one of its long anticipated annual treats.

The Miller brothers are known to most of America for their Wild West show. But to the people of Oklahoma, who have more definite knowledge, the show is just a by-product of the 101-Ranch of 110,000 acres, run by the Millers, who are famous farmers on the biggest of scales, we learn from Charles Lane Callen, who tells the story of the ranch and its owners in *The American Magazine*. The beginning of the show, now known from one end of America to the other, was more or less an impulse, as the following quotation shows:

> Driving northward with some cattle, in 1882, old Colonel Miller found Winfield, Kansas, attempting its first county agricultural fair. To "help out," Miller had his cowboys stage the first rodeo, or round-up demonstration, including feats of roping and horsemanship. Twenty-two years passed. The National Editorial Association decided to hold its 1903 convention at 101-Ranch. The Miller boys, recalling the show given by their father at Winfield, decided to stage a similar show for the entertainment of the visiting editors.
>
> As a rehearsal to the convention show they put on a round-up exhibition at the ranch. They wanted to see how the idea would "go" with spectators about home before trying it on the visitors. To their astonishment, as words of the exhibition-to-be spread through the Southwest, people began to pour in to the ranch from all parts of that country. On the day it was held, fifty thousand had assembled at the ranch.
>
> The convention round-up repeated this success, and then the idea of a similar show, which would travel over the country like a circus, occurred to the Millers. At the outbreak of the World War this show was temporarily shelved. But in 1925 it was enlarged and put on the road again. Already it has earned for the Millers more than one million dollars, and has become the largest show of its kind.

Colonel Miller, of whom we have just read, was accustomed to doing things in a big way. So are his sons, the present owners of the ranch and all that goes with it, including the Wild West show side-line. For example, in the spring of 1927, they went to Florida to buy cattle, and as a result, Mr. Callen tells us, there took place "what old-time Western cowmen will describe to you as the 'greatest single movement of cattle in forty years,' and as one of the greatest in the history of the country." There was a reason for this, we learn:

> That spring Florida put into effect new and drastic regulations to govern and clean up its previously unregulated cattle industry. Vast expanses of land in the State, unfenced and used for years as open ranges for grazing cattle, were to be fenced, under the new law. The thousands of half-wild cattle of these ranges were to be subjected to the treatment known as "dipping." Other regulations were imposed, striking panic into the ranks of the State's big cattle-raisers, who faced the necessity of expending tens of thousands of dollars. Cattle became a drug on the Florida market, as one big landowner after another quit the business and offered his herds for sale.
>
> At the height of this crisis, two men arrived in Florida. One was big-shouldered, browned, and bluff in his manner and speech, and he wore the broad-brimmed felt hat of the Western cowman.
>
> The other—tall, slender, courteous, businesslike—might have been a banker or a corporation president. Yet the two introduced themselves as brothers, Zack and George Miller.
>
> "We're just a couple of Oklahoma farmers here to see if we can't pick up a few head of cattle," Zack Miller explained. "We heard that you're selling cheap."
>
> The Florida landowners looked bored. They had trouble enough on their hands without being pestered by a pair of farmers, who probably would consider a dozen heifers a big purchase. Florida, that spring, had herds to sell: not cows by the dozen, but cows by the thousand.
>
> Still, a buyer was a buyer. The Miller brothers were shown over the range. They saw young steers which, if fattened and properly marketed, would bring double and treble the price asked. They saw calves and heifers which needed only age to give them value. And they saw these in far-flung herds that numbered tens of thousands! Whole droves were as wild as buffaloes, untouched as yet by rope or hand of man. Everywhere cattle were for sale in this State known to the world mainly in the terms of its pleasure resorts.
>
> Then these Oklahoma farmers began to buy. One pasturage contained a thousand cattle; they bought the thousand intact. Another herd was estimated at thrice that number. "Sold," nodded Zack Miller, as if a calf were on the block. George Miller, the businesslike one of the brothers, handled the financial details, while the big-shouldered Zack picked the cattle. They bought ranges full of cattle, by the hundreds and by the thousands. In one bold stroke they purchased a single herd that numbered nine thousand head, at which even sensation-weary Florida opened its eyes.
>
> "What are you going to do with all these cattle and, now that you've bought them, how are you going to round 'em up?" asked the amazed landowners.

Zack Miller's reply was action, a telegram dispatch to Marland, Oklahoma: "Send me a bunch of cowboys."

A few days later a company of lean, brown-faced men and small tough ponies of the Oklahoma plains unloaded in Florida. The men were spurred and booted, lariats hung from their saddle horns and sleeping-blankets were strapped to their cantles. It was a hard-riding company; and the round-up began.

At Old Town, at Clara, at Cross City, Hines, and Pineland the cattle were assembled. It was like the mobilization of an army, an event unparalleled since the great cattle drives of the Chisolm Trail back in the '70's. For, when those cattle were counted, it was found that the Millers had purchased thirty-six thousand head!

"Where will they put them?" gasped spectators.

In the old days of the West such herds were moved overland, feeding off the country as they went. These thirty-six thousand head had to be moved by railroad. Pastures had to be leased for them in which they could fatten, and pastures of such size were not to be had offhand. The herd included two thousand cows with spring calves, requiring special handling and pasturage.

An army, indeed; but the Millers, it proved, were capable generals. In the middle of April, as if the whole movement had been carefully rehearsed for months, the cattle horde began to move westward out of Florida. In Alabama, near Montgomery, seven hundred acres of pasture had been leased for the cows and calves. In Louisiana, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and in other States of the South and of the Southwest, and even down in Old Mexico, were other huge pasture lands under special lease for the purpose. Toward these scattered points the thousands from the Florida ranges moved by railroad.

In eight hundred cattle cars comprising thirty long trains they moved. Animals already prime for the market were segregated and sold in the stockyards of cities through which they were routed—sold by the car-load, at auction, and invariably at a profit. Ten thousand head were transported to Oklahoma, there to be pastured on Miller-owned land, and later transformed into beef in Miller-owned slaughter-houses. By the first day of June not one cow, steer, or calf of the original thirty-six thousand was left in Florida—a feat unexcelled, if ever equaled, in the history of American farming!

"Oh but of course these Miller brothers really aren't farmers!" you will say. "They must be big business men backed by a million or two."

That is the most astonishing part of the tale. They actually are farmers! In Oklahoma you will hear that they are the foremost farmers of the world!

The farm called "101-Ranch" is a veritable agricultural kingdom, continues the writer. It comprises 110,000 acres that sprawl like patchwork over the Oklahoma plains in Kay, Noble, Osage, and Pawnee counties. And here are some samples of what this wide expanse can produce:

Here is an apple orchard that in 1927 produced a crop of 40,000 bushels, with not much more than a third of its acreage bearing; a corn field that yielded 150,000 bushels, and wheat fields that average yearly 45,000 bushels of grain.

The miles of fences on this farm are numbered by the hundreds, its cattle and hog herds by the thousands. It maintains three hundred employees, four hundred and fifty work mules, a hundred brood mares, and a hundred cow ponies, all exclusive of stock used in the 101-Ranch Show. It grows everything, from the common farm products to figs and okra. I inspected packing-houses wherein are drest five hundred cattle and a thousand hogs a month; I saw oil-wells supplying crude oil, and a refinery turning it into gasoline for tractors, engines, and power-houses; I saw a farm on such a scale of magnificence that what I had previously regarded as big farms dwindled to the insignificance of back-yard gardens!

"When we began here," explained Zack Miller, "we figured it wasn't much harder to do things in a big way than it was to worry along in a small way. We figured it was no worse to fail big than to fail little; but ever so much better to win big."

This enormous enterprise grew out of a little mud hut in the prairie, when the rolling Oklahoma plains belonged to nobody; it grew out of failure and debt that would have crusht men less stalwart than the Millers; it grew before the driving force of men whose boldness and vision defied the strides of progress itself and guided them to their own ends; it grew by virtue of sheer might.

Zack Miller told me part of the story. Other parts of it I picked up about the ranch office, in newspaper files, and from an old-timer or two in Ponca City, which is nine miles by paved highway from "101" headquarters.

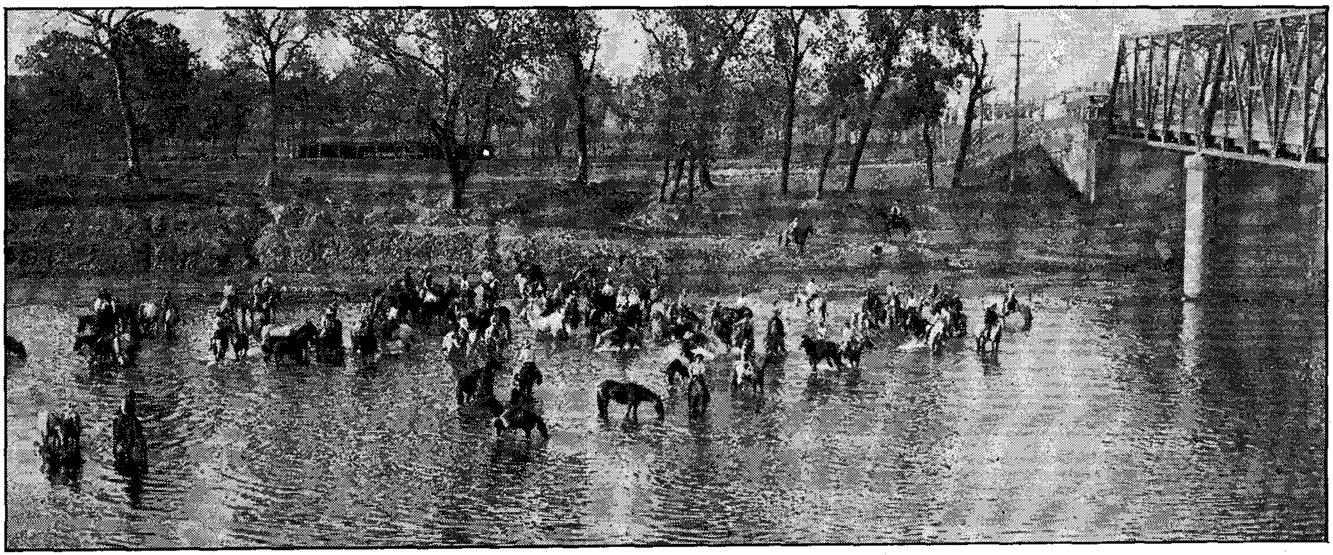
The 101-Ranch was originally what its name implies, a great cattle range made up of land leased from the Indians. It was late in 1871 that Col. George W. Miller, founder of the ranch and father of the present owners, arrived in Springfield, Missouri, then the end of the railroad. He was a Kentuckian and his intended destination was California, to which he purposed to journey by covered wagon. Accompanying him were his wife and two-year-old son, Joe—Joseph C., eldest of the Miller brothers, who died a few months ago.

Southwestward struck this little caravan, which bore all of the possessions of the Millers. After leaving Missouri behind, it was Colonel Miller's intention to follow the Arkansas-Indian Territory border and then take the southern route to the Pacific coast. However, as they progressed westward, he kept scanning the vast prairie lands with a speculative eye. Here at his very feet was opportunity, while California was as yet even beyond the setting sun. This was cattle country, without cattle.

Winter was coming on. Miller pitched camp, held there by the charm of the prairie. He was a born trader and an opportunist, the kind of man who will go to town with a buckboard and pair of colts and return home with a spring wagon, a mare, and a couple of cows. There were settlers scattered not distant from his camp who had hogs they wished to dispose of, and Miller began to "swap" various possessions for hogs. That winter he converted the hogs into hams and bacon. As soon as spring set in, he set out with his cured meat for Texas, for there were cattle in Texas.

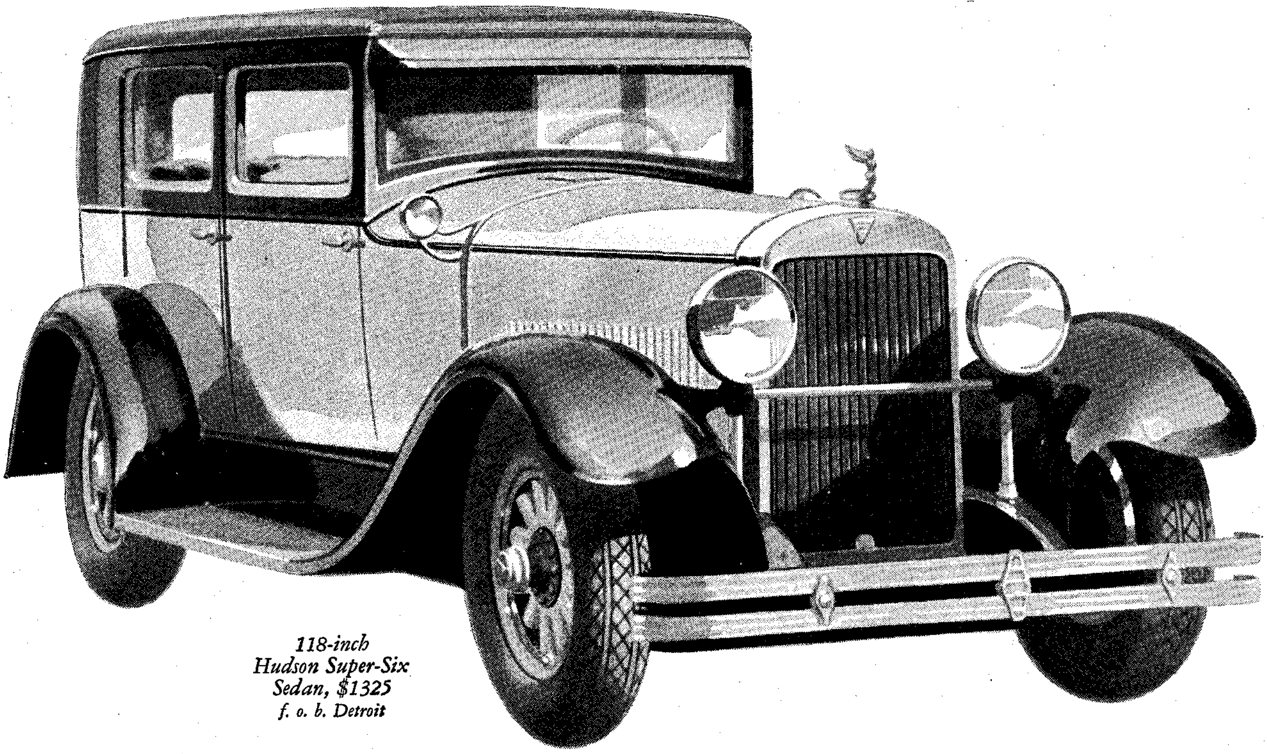
Reaching Fort Worth, Miller traded bacon for steers—Texas longhorns. Rapidly accumulating a small herd, he struck back with it over the Chisolm Trail, grazing his cattle as he went. This herd was the nucleus of the great 101-Ranch to be, and was so successfully marketed at Baxter Springs, Kansas, that Miller gave up all thought of California, and plunged into the cattle business.

His first ranch, located around what is now Miami, Oklahoma,



COWBOYS WATERING HORSES ON THE 101-RANCH

Everything happens on a large scale there, so the horse-trough is nothing less than a river.



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Hudson Super-Six
Sedan, $1325
f. o. b. Detroit

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that is Years in Advance...

...... at only $1250 up

Hudson's exclusive fashion of line, color and appointment is adding thousands of beauty lovers to the hosts who want its supremely brilliant performance. In the new models a wider variety of colors are presented than ever before in history and performance is advanced to entirely new standards of motordom.

In the Super-Six you have the satisfaction of a chassis so advanced it will not find comparison in design or value, this year, or perhaps the next or next.

Through the Super-Six principle, Hudson has the greatest smoothness and efficiency in power transmission that we know. And through its companion invention the greatest efficiency in power generation ever attained to our knowledge.

With the development and increased capacity of the Super-Six principle came also the creation of a chassis engineered in every detail to provide safely, continuously and economically for the speed, power and safety of the motor.

These are advantages responsible for the most enthusiastic owners and buyers in Hudson history.

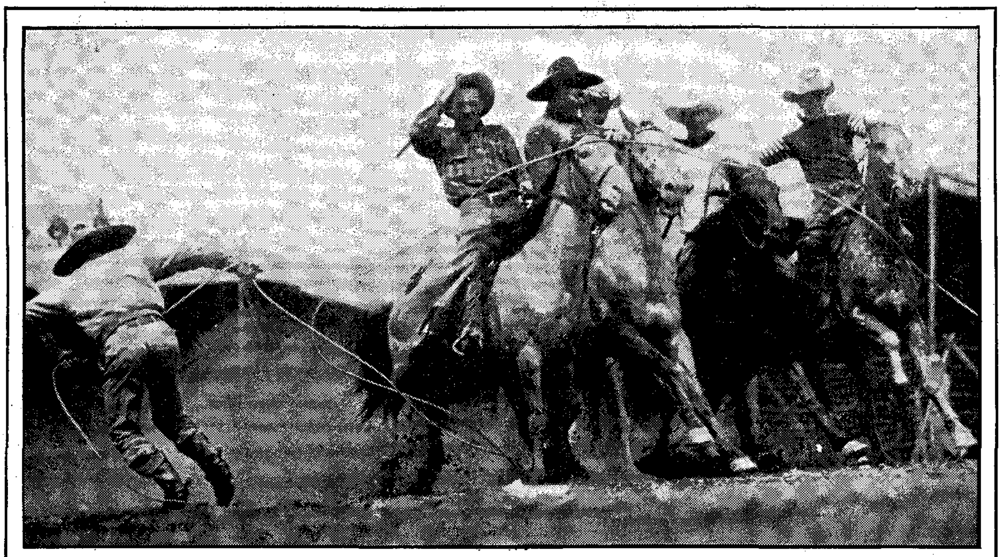
And all are delighted to find with all its other economies, a gasoline saving never established by a car of its weight and size.

HUDSON
SUPER SIX

was known as the "L-K." But as the railroad moved westward, Miller moved with it, establishing headquarters at Winfield, Kansas, and leasing lands in the famous old Cherokee Strip.

The "Strip" was a cattleman's paradise. Government-owned, in the very pathway of the Texas cattle trails over which tens of thousands of cattle moved northward to railroad yards, land in the "Strip" was to be leased for from two to five cents an acre per annum. The grass was rich. There was water. The winters were mild and the summers long. Not a fence stood in all of the "Strip," so that the vast herds could roam at will until the round-up.

It was in this country that Joe Miller, eldest of the brothers, was reared, and that Zack and George were born. They grew up in the cattle country as a cattleman's sons, schooled to ride, to rope, to brand, and to shoot. A hut made of sod was their earliest home; cowboys were their associates, the plains their life. It was the West of the old days, of the open range whereon buffalo roved in herds that blackened the prairie. They were reared as cowmen, and as pioneers.



Wide World photograph

"MEXICAN JOE" ROPES A FEW HORSEMEN TO KEEP HIS HAND IN

He is a member of the 101-Ranch Show, and so are the cowboys on whom he is practising his skill.

In 1879 Colonel Miller adopted the "101" brand, and not far from what is now Ponca City reestablished his ranch under that name. Even at that early date, he had visions of the ranch becoming a permanent institution that would not be wiped out by the westward march of settlement.

Cattlemen, as a class, had little use for the settler in those days. The settler disturbed the freedom of the range, brought boundary lines and fences, and insisted upon planting wheat and potatoes where nature had sown only grass. But instead of railing at the settler, Miller saw ahead to the time when the settler would rule the prairie, establish towns and counties there—and markets. The trader in him looked ahead.

When the first wire fence was built in the Cherokee Strip, in 1880, to enclose an extensive pasturage, it was Colonel Miller who built it. At the same time he began leasing lands along the Salt Fork River from the Ponca Indians, against the day when the Cherokee Strip would be thrown open by the Government to the homesteader. That day came in 1893. In a single day the homesteaders, like locusts, swarmed over the "Strip" lands and swallowed them. But on the banks of the Salt Fork, 101-Ranch was a fact.

It was a ranch, however, and not a farm. The Miller business exclusively was cattle. They did not own a blade of wheat or a stalk of corn. Agriculture to them was an unknown science.

That same year came a business panic. A great commission house in Kansas City failed, the house that had acted as agent for Colonel Miller in all of his cattle transactions. He had had a three-hundred-thousand-dollar credit on the books of this house, money due him for cattle sold. At one stroke this credit was wiped out. It was discovered, also, that various notes, held by Eastern banks, which the agents should have paid off out of the credit account, had not been paid. 101-Ranch was not only penniless, but it was deeply in debt, and it was a "panic year."

"The Eastern bankers sent in men who took all of our cattle," Zack Miller told me. "They took everything but the cripples and the runts. When they got through, all we had left was eighty-eight old horses and a handful of cows. We were as flat as the prairie."

Joe, the eldest brother, was twenty-four years old at this time, and Zack was sixteen. Young as they were, the two boys already were the chief lieutenants of their father. The third brother, George, was only ten years old, and not to take his place until later. The crisis marked the older boys' entrance into the management of the ranch.

That winter, in order to get money enough to carry them through until spring, they sold their few remaining cows to the Indians, we read. And then:

During the long winter evenings they sat about the fire and planned. They had the old horses and their acres of leased prairie land as yet untouched by the plow. Homesteaders had proved the fertility of that prairie land.

And in the course of those conferences around the fire, the idea of a great farm was born. It was not to be the usual type of farm of a few hundred acres; no, it was to be a regal successor to the cattle ranch. Their herds had numbered thousands of head. Why could not their crops mount to thousands of bushels? It required no more knowledge to plow and plant a thousand acres in wheat than it did to plant a hundred, or ten!

They needed implements and seed grain, and money which would supply both; but they had reputation. It was known in those parts that the Miller word was good, that they paid what they owed, if not in this year then in the next, or next. When winter broke in 1894, the needed plows were ready, the seed grain was on hand, and workmen waiting. Old Colonel Miller himself stuck the nose of the first plow into the dirt.

There was no time to prepare a variety of crops. In one grand gamble with soil and season they planted wheat. Yet it was not a blind gamble, for wheat had already proved itself the king of crops of the West.

The wheat came up, almost five thousand acres of it. By June the harvest was under way, and never before had there been such a harvest in that new country. The prairie acres yielded 70,000 bushels of wheat—and wheat at Chicago was $1.20 a bushel!

The story of that wheat harvest, the story of those Florida cattle, both are typical of the Millers and of how they built. From the very beginning they have thought in terms of thousands and tens of thousands. Their rise is the logical child of their vision.

The Millers have not been afraid to venture. When they have lost, they have tried again. If I can make you understand that spirit, and it is a spirit of boldness, I can make you understand the growth of 101-Ranch as a farm.

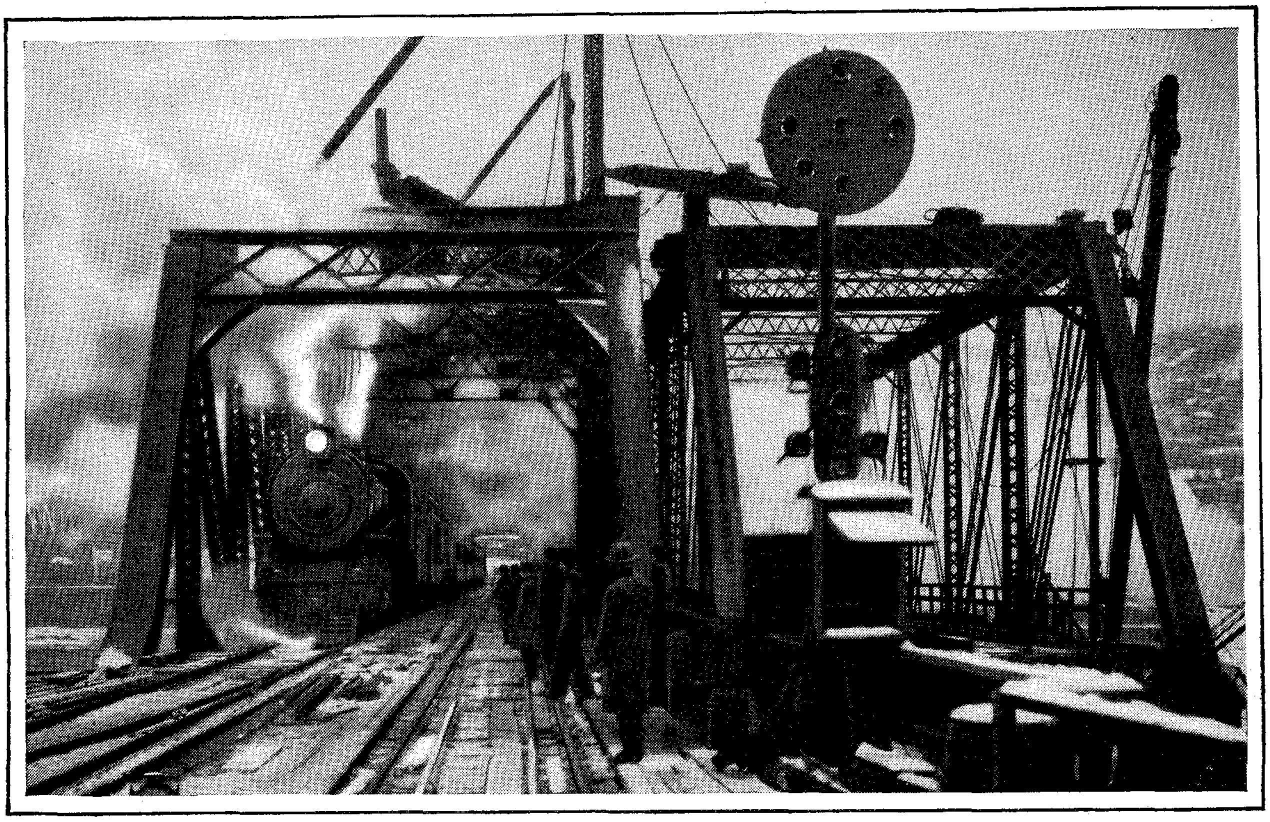
When Colonel Miller died, in 1903, not one acre that he left to his three sons was owned. To-day, Zack and George own 45,000 of the 110,000 they operate. The vast orchards were planted by the brothers; the modern farm buildings were erected by them; they built the slaughter and packing houses, put up hundreds of miles of fences, and introduced power machinery. They established herds of blooded cattle, added a variety of new crops, initiated scientific methods in every department of the farm, and began systematic experiments in an effort to improve upon what they had. The farm's greatest growth, in a word, dates from 1903 and is still in progress.

Of the original planting, about 6,000 trees, covering a hundred acres, stand to-day. Thirteen years ago they gave their first yield, amounting to $3,000. Since then, $170,000 worth of apples have been picked from this orchard. Its mixed varieties bear fruit from June to November. And additional to this orchard, another of 170 acres has been planted, and in a year or two also will be bearing. The Millers value the original orchard at $100,000.

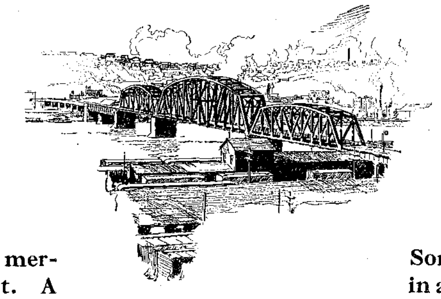
A third orchard of 175 acres is devoted exclusively to experimental purposes. No two trees in this orchard are of the same kind. One great project has already been an outgrowth of it, a tract of 50,000 black walnut trees.

I saw fig-trees, English walnuts, and persimmons bearing at "101," products of this experimental orchard. Zack Miller plucked a fig from a tree and talked of the fig orchard that was to be planted in this soil.

A new steel bridge for an old one *in just 20 minutes*



The success of those few minutes of work would have been impossible without months of careful planning, by an Engineering Department with vast experience. Altogether over 10,000 bridges have been built by the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These represent an investment of approximately $200,000,000. If the track across these bridges were placed end to end as a single track, they would reach a total length of 153 miles.



IT WAS a cold December morning. The mercury showed fifteen degrees of frost. A heavy snow was falling.

Suddenly out of the snowstorm a train roared up and passed over the long bridge across the Monongahela at Pittsburgh.

Two minutes later, fast, skilled workers cut the tracks. Speedily, hoisting engines moved the old bridge—a big 182 foot span—to the temporary runways placed to receive it alongside its original position. Then the new bridge—a strong modern structure weighing 560 tons—was swung into place.

Five minutes after the tracks were cut, the new bridge was in position. Another fifteen minutes and it was ready for use.

Not a train had been delayed!

Such are the jobs of the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaders of the largest fleet of trains in America—

BROADWAY LIMITED
New York and Chicago—20 hours

THE AMERICAN
St. Louis and New York—24 hours

LIBERTY LIMITED
Chicago and Washington—19 hours

THE SEA GULL
Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh to Atlantic City

THE RED ARROW
Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and the East

CINCINNATI LIMITED
Cincinnati and New York—18 hours

Sometimes it's a matter of laying new tracks in a busy section of the road where hundreds of trains pass in every 24 hours. And the tracks are laid securely, at the rate of a rail a minute—without hindrance to a single train.

Another time it's a matter of moving a river to allow for extension of a freight yard. And the river is moved bodily from its old bed to a new one.

Or again, the task is to alter a vast terminal—such as the recent improvement in the big Pennsylvania Terminal in New York—and the job is put through without interfering with train movement.

In such achievements as these the 35,000 men on the staff of the Engineering Department play their part as a notable corps in the Pennsylvania's great army of 171,000 men. The aim common to them all is to get the trains through safely, swiftly and on time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

"CAPTAIN GONE"—YES, LOEWENSTEIN HAD DROPT

SOARING UP FROM CROYDEN, the big private plane shot away along the London-Brussels airway. The little crowd which had gathered to witness the take-off dispersed. Inside the aerial vehicle was a picture from which one might have understood at a glance the changes taking place in every-day transportation. Pilot and mechanic were at their posts. A secretary and two typists waited for orders. Baxter, the valet, was in readiness. The passenger-in-chief read, paying no attention to his surroundings. An air trip from London to Brussels was nothing to the man who had earned the title of "the flying financier." The plane cut on through the deepening dusk. Below, 4,000 feet down, rolled the waters of the English Channel. Presently the principal passenger laid down his book, and walked out of the salon to the rear of the plane. Baxter noticed that the master was smiling. But fifteen minutes later the valet, according to his own account, became worried and went aft to explore. His master was nowhere to be seen; and we read on in the New York *Times'* graphic account of the Loewenstein affair:

International Newsreel photograph

A HUMAN ROCKET

Alfred Loewenstein, whose blazing progress through financial skies ended in a sudden descent into darkness.

> The horrified servant stood aghast for a moment as the fear of a tragedy flashed through his mind. A glance at the door leading to the outer sky verified his presentiment of disaster. It had been unlocked and opened.
>
> Baxter rushed forward and knocked at a window separating him, the secretary, and two girl typists from the pilot and mechanic. The roar of the motors droning steadily toward Brussels drowned the words he shouted, but he pulled a sheet of paper from his pocket and scribbled in large letters, "Captain gone."
>
> The startled pilot, Capt. Ronald Drew, did not at first know what to do.
>
> "My first impulse was to swing the plane around," he said later, "but I realized the futility of it within a second. I had lost my employer somehow—I did not know how—and had never heard of such a thing before. I was almost across the Channel and could see the Dunkirk sands below. I came down, made an easy landing, and went and informed the police."

The next morning the world had a genuine mystery which put to shame the efforts of professional writers of "thrillers." One of the richest men in the world had vanished from an airplane in flight, under circumstances which gave rise to a growing incredulity. Three questions appeared in the press:

Had Loewenstein, by mistake, opened the wrong door in the plane and stept out into space, and death in the Channel? Special tests proved that air-pressure in flight makes it almost impossible to open that particular door.

Had he plunged out intentionally, taking his own life at what seemed the summit of his career?

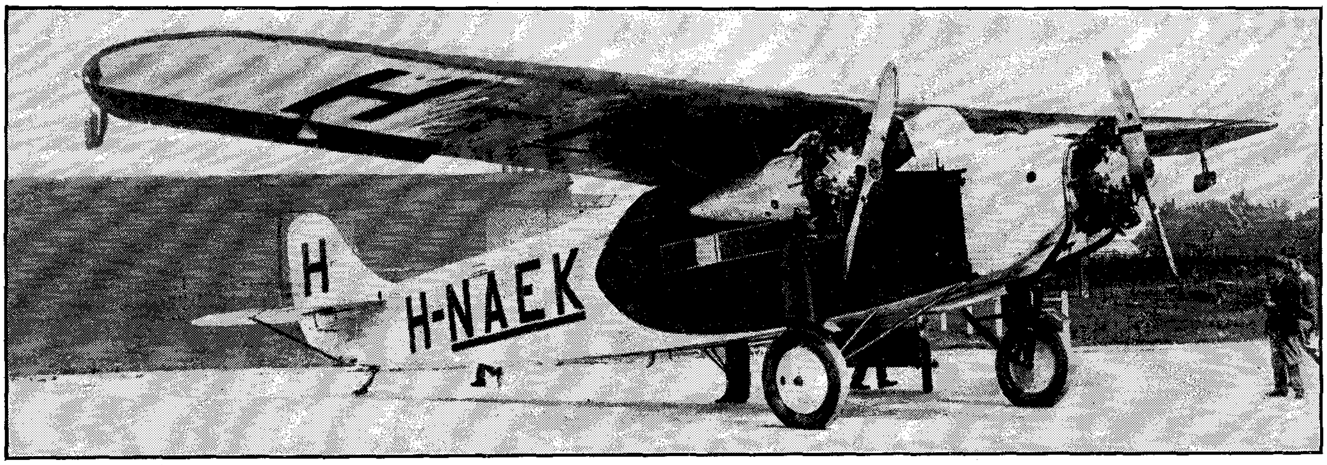
Or had he, in an unknown manner and for an unknown purpose, disappeared voluntarily, to reappear later, when it suited him?

The stock exchanges of the world were troubled by the mystery which deepened daily, until, on July 19, fifteen days after Loewenstein's disappearance, his body, battered by its fall of three-quarters of a mile, was found afloat by the crew of a French motor fishing-boat. Concerning which a Paris correspondent of *The Times* cables:

> Identification will put an end to the extraordinary rumors relating to the banker's disappearance, which have been multiplying in the financial centers of Europe, but it will not wholly solve the Loewenstein mystery.
>
> Discovery of the body narrows hypotheses hitherto advanced by eliminating the theory that his disappearance was a hoax, and it solves the juridical problem of wording a death certificate for a man missing under such unprecedented circumstances. But it leaves undecided the three-cornered discussion of whether the financier died by accident, suicide, or the more unlikely but persistently presented hypothesis of foul play. Those who were with Captain Loewenstein in his plane remain firm in declaring accident the only possibility."

As for the romantic legend which surrounded this "mystery man," let the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* testify, mentioning some of the details of Loewenstein's life published during his recent visit to America:

> He spurned the railways and traveled by his own fleet of airplanes. He had an estate stocked with fine horses in England, a castle in Brussels, a house in London, villas in Biarritz, and a personal retinue of clerks, stenographers, secretaries, valets, boxing, golf, and fencing instructors, the like of which could not be encountered anywhere outside of romantic fiction. When he visited America a couple of months ago, he brought along his own ten-passenger airplane and crew. For a time the report was current that he had reserved for himself and his retinue an entire floor in a New York hotel, but Mr. Loewenstein demurred when he discovered the fabulous things that were printed about him in the American papers and gave out a sobering interview. But the mystery did not depart from him. He was still the exotic



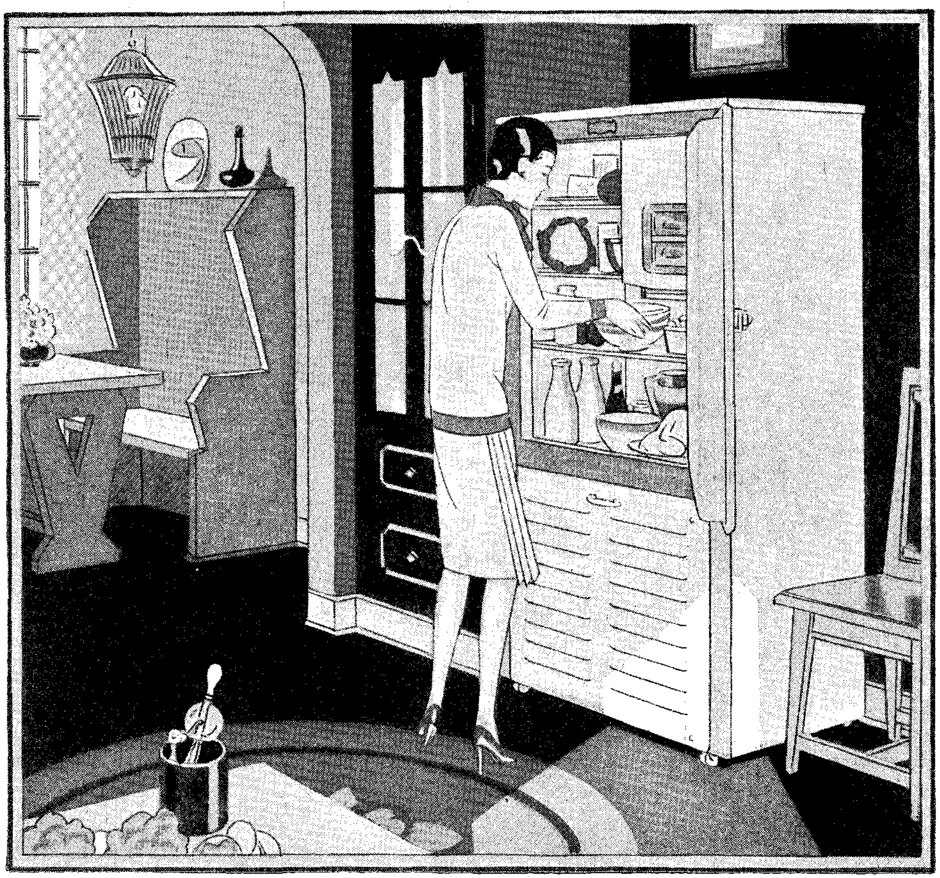
International Newsreel photograph

HERE IS THE PLANE FROM WHICH CAPTAIN LOEWENSTEIN DISAPPEARED

The great trimotored Fokker of the ill-fated Brussels flight, photographed at Croyden airdrome, near London, where it took off.

FRIGIDAIRE

THE CHOICE OF THE MAJORITY



Powered to freeze ice quickly . . . always

ICE CUBES tinkling in beaded glasses. You want them and need them the year around. And that's *one* reason you're thinking of buying an electric refrigerator.

When you put water into the Frigidaire trays to be frozen you're never disappointed. No matter how hot the weather, it freezes quickly . . . solidly . . . all the way through.

It takes surplus power to give *safe, dependable* refrigeration, and to freeze ice cubes quickly and surely . . . always. This surplus power is built into every Frigidaire, and the powerful Frigidaire mechanism is completely concealed, completely out of sight. There's nothing to mar Frigidaire's practical beauty.

This wide margin of reserve power does not add to the cost of operation. This master automatic refrigerator actually pays for itself in ice and food savings. This economy of operation is the direct result of Frigidaire and General Motors mechanical experience. Such unique features as the Frigidaire fan and the V-belt drive, carefully tested over long periods, have proven their value in providing efficient, low-cost operation.

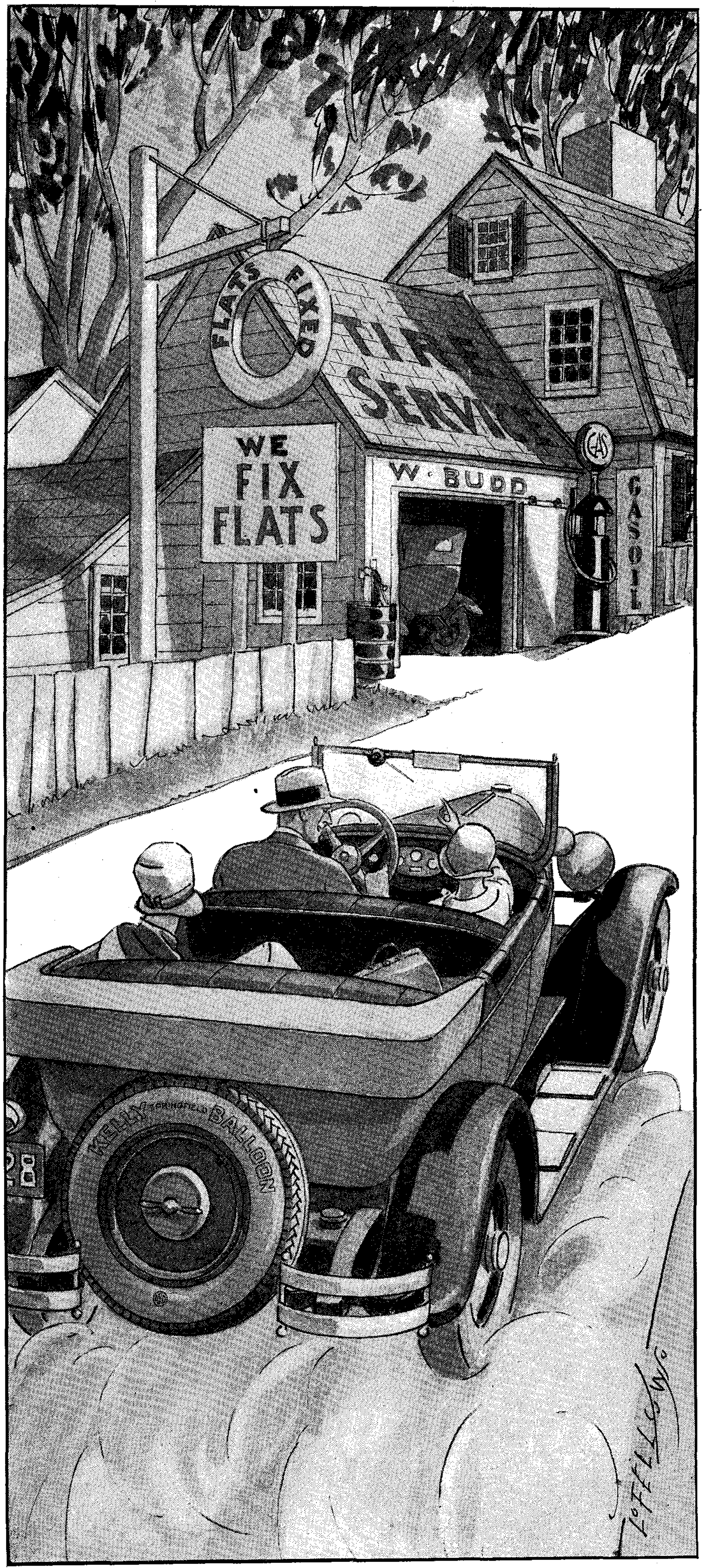
Let Frigidaire pay for itself as you pay for it

If you care to buy Frigidaire on a deferred payment plan, as most people do, the first payment can be so small and General Motors terms so liberal, that Frigidaire will actually pay for itself as you pay for it. Not only in summer and winter ice savings, but in the prevention of food spoilage and the chance to buy food in larger quantities.

You need Frigidaire in your home today to protect your family's health, to provide ice cubes and frozen delicacies. Telephone your Frigidaire dealer today. And remember, Frigidaire pays for itself as you pay for it. So why put it off any longer? Frigidaire Corporation, Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



"'We fix flats'—what does that mean, Daddy?"
"That means if one of your tires is punctured or blows out they will fix it so you can get home."
"How is it we never stop at one of those places?"
"Well, I suppose it's partly because we've been lucky, but principally because we've always used Kelly-Springfield tires."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Crœsus who, crossing on the *Ile de France*, ran up a $1,500 bill for radio messages alone.

While *The Times* adds:

The story that he treated his dinner guests to caviar brought by special airplane from the Volga may have been inspired by "Monte Cristo," but is not in itself incredible. Loewenstein's place would be somewhere between the currency-millionaires who bobbed up in several capitals of Europe on the crest of inflation, and men like Hugo Stinnes and Basil Zaharoff, with whom he has been compared.

Loewenstein in his airplane is like the plutocrats whom H. G. Wells satirizes and at the same time admires. Mr. Wells's *Clissold* would have loved this hyperman for whom the common earth was too common, who could only think his bold thoughts alone in the empyrean.

No doubt Europe has its substantial men of wealth who do not figure in the dramatic head-lines. The Rothschilds have not yet been thrown into bankruptcy. Every little while the British Treasury is enriched by a huge inheritance tax from an obscure—as far as the newspapers are concerned—multimillionaire. Nevertheless it is the Old World that every little while provides the dazzling Midas whom our own Henry Ford or Mr. Mellon could probably buy and sell a dozen times without approaching him in the éclat of the "Arabian Nights" plus Hollywood.

Another view of Loewenstein is presented by Alesander Grau-Wandmayer, an economist, in a copyrighted article in the Des Moines *Register*. Like the other biographical critiques quoted here, it was written before the discovery of the financier's body. We read:

Belgium is an aristocratic country, proud of its traditions of good taste, culture, and fine arts. In spite of his conversion to Catholicism and his display of richness, he was never recognized in Belgium high society as one of the élite.

And while—as I have said before—there is no mystery about the man, one episode in his life will remain a great mystery. It was during the war, when Capt. Alfred Loewenstein was ordered by the Belgian military authorities to surrender his commission as officer and to take off his uniform.

This incident in Loewenstein's life was never explained. It was, however, rumored that Loewenstein was deprived of his military rank because of the French command, which claimed that Loewenstein was a secret agent of England.

As to whether it was wise for Loewenstein to display immediately a British commission after he was deprived of his Belgian honors, is difficult to judge. In those days of agony and fear and interdependency, many things did happen which could not happen in normal times. And after the great conflict was over, people tried to forget.

That Alfred Loewenstein resorted to unusual means in order to create new markets for industries in which he was interested, may be seen by the following amazing facts:

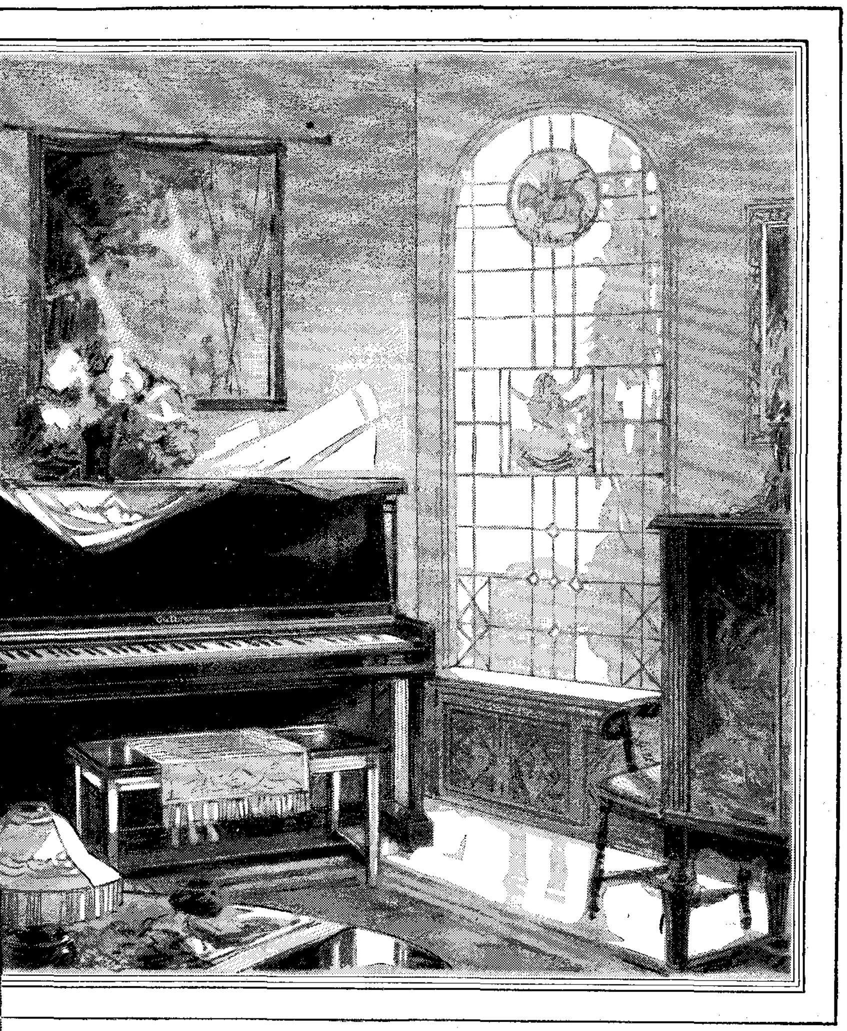
It is known that he was deeply interested

INTO EVERY INSTRUMENT WE BUILD OUR ENTIRE REPUTATION FOR LEADERSHIP— A G Gulbransen

Petite

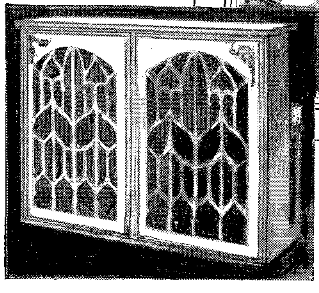
Yet Intriguing in Its Authentic Beauty

the
GULBRANSEN
MINUET
One price
$295.00



A CHARMING, successful, dainty instrument, rich in tone quality. Around it you can complete that truly modern theme of room arrangement. It is the new Gulbransen Minuet model, designed and executed to harmonize perfectly with the homes of today.

This and 24 other smart, authentic Gulbransen creations are now on display at Gulbransen dealers. Inspect today these masterpieces of art, period and standard design in a wide variety of finishes. They represent the world's first complete line of pianos made under one name and offered to you on A. G. Gulbransen's Golden Jubilee, after 50 years of service to the world of music.



New—the fancy scroll back! Gives beauty to the piano in all positions. Ideal for the theatre or homes where the piano is not set squarely against the wall. Slight additional cost.

Minuet models in the modern Duco finishes, $295, $301 and up. The Art Model Minuet, in many colorful finishes, $385. All nationally priced. Also grands and uprights; Registering (foot played), Reproducing (electric) Pianos—all playable by hand. And the new Triano—playable all three ways.

Ask your dealer for a copy of the full color folder showing the handsome Minuet, Grand and Registering Pianos in real home settings in their natural colors. Every home lover should have a copy of this pamphlet.

It is free. Simply mail the coupon. No charge or obligation.

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A NAME RESPECTED IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Now we announce Gulbransen Radio, backed by 50 years of experience in the music business and produced by the high craftsmanship with which the Gulbransen name is inseparably linked. Ask your Gulbransen dealer to show you these instruments of beauty and superb tonal quality.

FREE BOOK

GULBRANSEN COMPANY,
3230 W. Chicago Avenue, Dept. 8, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me Mr. Gulbransen's pamphlet, "Artistic Gulbransen Pianos." No obligation.

Have you a piano?……………………

Are you in the market for an exchange of your old piano?

……………………

Name……………………

Address……………………

The National Association of Piano Tuners recommends tuning at least two to four times during each year. Keep the fine tone of your piano with this care.

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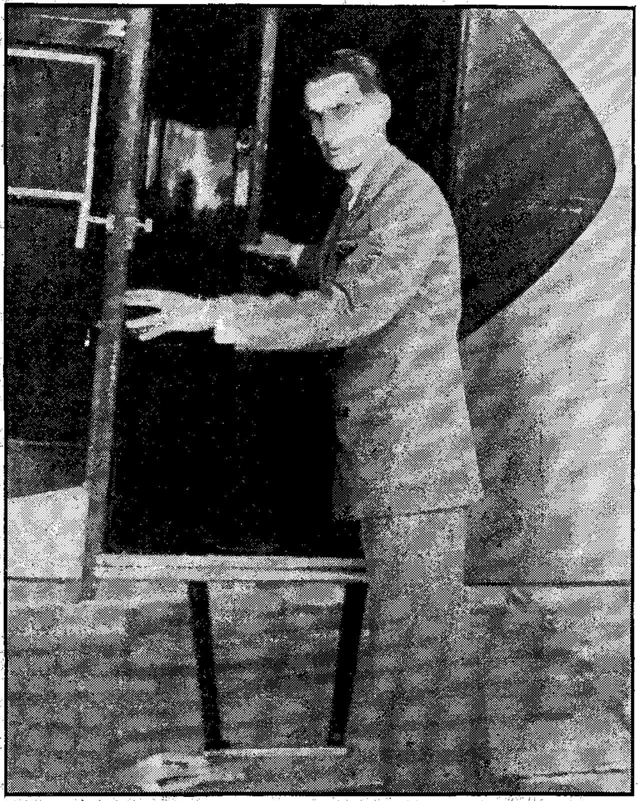
GULBRANSEN *Pianos*

"The Instruments of Today"

> in artificial silk. He acquired quite a number of shares of British artificial silk factories and he tried to penetrate as speculator into Italy, which also produces artificial silk. But in Italy he was stubbornly opposed by the well-known banker, Teplitz, the director-general of the Credito Italiano, who—backed by Mussolini—watches jealously over Italy's interests. All Loewenstein could gain on the Italian peninsula was less than 1 per cent.
>
> So he went to Poland, which was greatly in need of money, and succeeded in acquiring a considerable percentage of Poland's artificial-silk industry, which stock again he put on the London market. The Polish silk industry is located at Tamaszow and was originally established with a capital of 19,500,000 zloty (about $2,000,000), which corporation, however, raised its capital since Loewenstein became interested in it to $4,000,000.
>
> Europeans have the strangest conceptions of America and Americans. Because of our leadership in the field of advertising and the magnitude of our undertakings, skeptical Europeans consider every American a bluff, and if they seek to get the better of us in a business deal, they think it can only be done by outbluffing us.
>
> Being on the verge of bankruptcy and utter ruin, they believed that occupying the most expensive suites in our foremost hotels was essential and would surely lead to obtaining the so fervently desired credit.
>
> Alfred Loewenstein, however, had outdone in this direction anything America had seen so far.
>
> Loewenstein was not the real financier he was taken for. He had no real interest in the larger financial and economic problems of the world. He was nothing but a bold speculator with great energy.



Photograph by Underwood and Underwood

THE DOOR THAT "COULD NOT BE OPENED"

Captain Drew, pilot of the Brussels-bound flight, holds open with his left hand the outer door of the plane, through which, it is now certain, the Belgian millionaire stept into space. But tests have shown that air pressure during a flight would make it almost impossible to open the door. With his right hand the pilot holds open the door to an inner room into which, it is believed, the financier meant to go.

But the mysterious Captain Loewenstein had many predecessors of whom we read in a reminiscent account in the New York *Herald Tribune*. The millionaire theater owner of Canada, Ambrose J. Small, disappeared, and *The Herald Tribune* regards his disappearance a counterpart of the Loewenstein case, saying:

> Sir Henry Irving about forty years ago noticed a thin, nervous youth taking tickets at a Toronto theater. There must have been something about him which the great actor saw—a quality which others had not observed. Sir Henry had several talks with the ticket-taker, who was Ambrose Joseph Small, and persuaded him to abandon his study of the law and go into the theatrical business.
>
> "Amby" Small, or "Little Amby," soon justified Irving's opinion. He was a born organizer and promoter. He gained control of one theater on a small capital, and soon he had a string of theaters held together by his feeble strand of equity. They made money; he paid off mortgages, kept down expenses, and steadily expanded his holdings until it was reported that he had acquired $2,000,000 by his adroit use of other people's money.
>
> Small, late in 1919, put through a deal by which he was to transfer all his interests to a syndicate. Weeks before he closed the transaction it was known that the transfer was to be made. On December 2 of that year he deposited in a Toronto bank a check for $1,000,000 as the first payment from the syndicate. After that he stopt to make some purchases at a news-stand—then vanished. Since he was known to be an eccentric person, moody, irritable, and given to retreating into out-of-the-way places, his failure to go home did not cause any immediate worry Mrs. Small supposed that he had gone on a trip, and it was not until two weeks later that a general police alarm was issued. Rewards were offered for tidings of him, good or bad—$50,000 for sight of him, if alive; $15,000 for his body; $5,000 for the detention of any one who might be a material witness.
>
> Matters dragged along for weeks, and then Small's private secretary disappeared. He had been with Small fifteen years and had aided in amassing his fortune. An investigation indicated that about $150,000 worth of securities was missing from a safety-deposit vault to which the secretary had access. It was believed that he had taken the bonds to carry to Small in some hiding-place.
>
> The police and the estate scattered circulars all over the Dominion on which were pictures of the missing men. Large sums were spent in advertising in the newspapers, and also as a matter of news the journals of both Canada and the United States gave much space to the mystery. The secretary was finally identified in a remote part of Canada, where he was working as a sawmill hand. He said he had stolen securities of Small's worth about $105,000 because he believed that, in a way, he was entitled to a bonus.
>
> It developed that altho the secretary had been for years Small's right-hand man, his salary had been only $45 a week. In an attic in the house of the secretary's sister were found missing bonds valued at $100,000. The secretary was indicted for grand larceny and also for kidnaping his employer. He was sent to prison on the first charge, but the other was never prest. The prosecutor seems to have been convinced that he had nothing to do with Small's mysterious withdrawal. Was Small murdered? Was he kidnaped by bandits? Did he commit suicide? Is he still alive somewhere, demented and unaware of his own identity? Has he changed his name and gone into hiding?

As a promoter Captain Loewenstein reminds one of those picturesque exploiters who stirred up European finance in the '90s and finally came to a spectacular finish, we read, continuing:

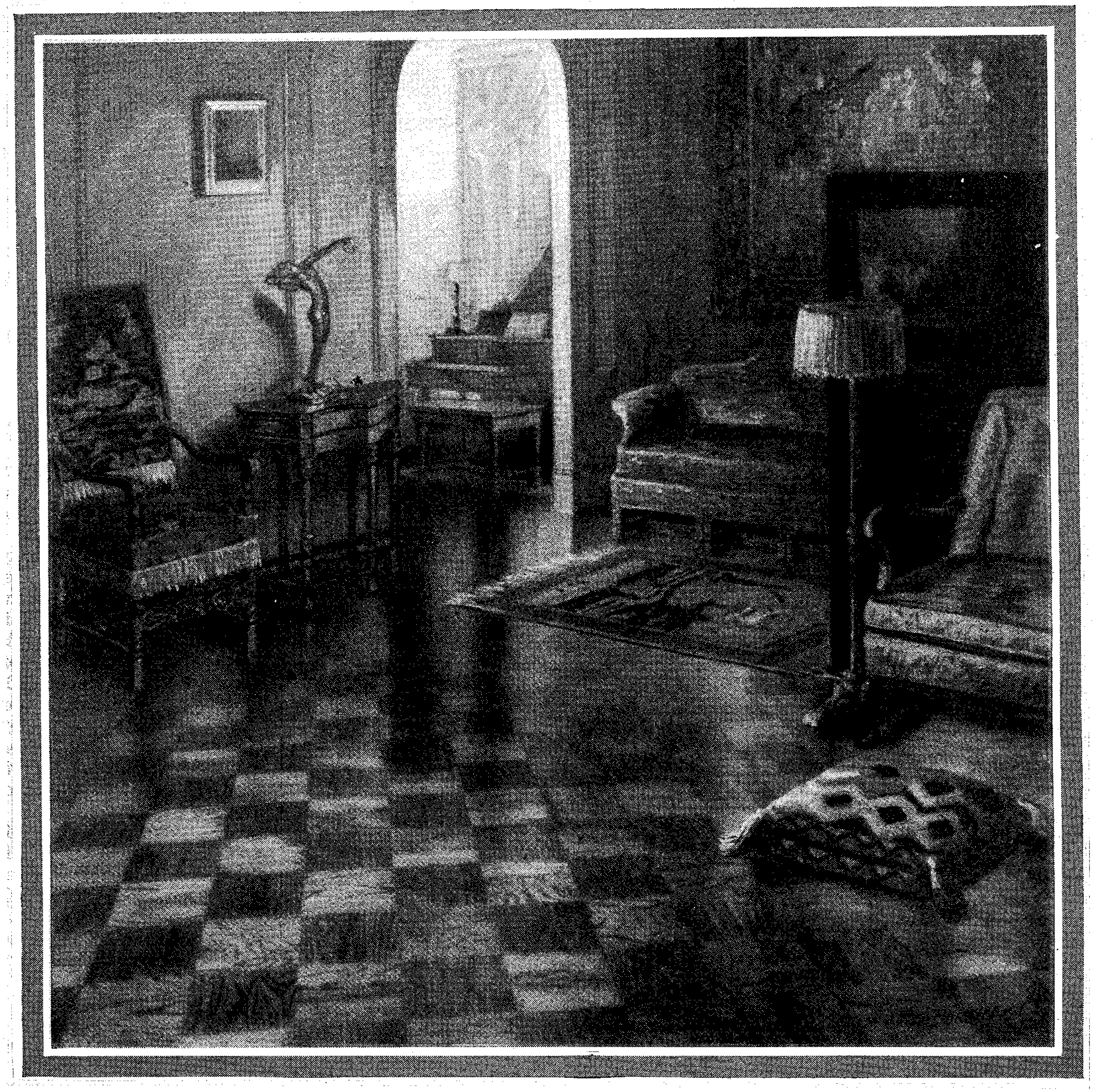
> His flamboyant way of living suggests the stories of Hooley, once a powerful leader of high finance; his unusual death reminds one of the suicides of James White, or Whitaker Wright, victims of their own inflated affairs, or of Barney Barnato, "Diamond King," driven to self-destruction by worry and overwork. The lives and deaths of these entrepreneurs rival the circumstances with which like characters in fiction are enveloped. Ambrose Bierce in his tales of mysterious disappearances, Dickens in his story of *Mr. Montague Tigg* in "Martin Chuzzlewit," have nothing to offer more baffling in mystery than the strange fates which overtook many who belonged to Capel Court and Wall Street.

What irony of destiny ran through the life of Barney Barnato, one of the first to exploit "the riches of all the Rand." Barnett I. Barnato, born Isaacs in 1852 of poor parents in London, began his career as a clerk, *The Herald Tribune* tells us as it proceeds:

> By some strange whim he became an amateur sleight-of-hand performer, and when hardly of age he went to South Africa as a conjurer and entertainer, using Barnato as his stage name.
>
> He had some knowledge of precious stones and became a small dealer in diamonds, one of those who carry their stock in a flat pocketbook. Within five years he had acquired capital enough to become a factor in the business at Kimberley. His relations with the De Beers syndicate and Cecil Rhodes made him many times a millionaire and a mighty power. A born showman, Barnato was extravagant in dress and manner and always eager to show his wealth. His estates, his houses, and his general style of living went with his gaudy clothes and flaming neckties and his high collars.
>
> What was the real cause of the suicide of this gay personage? A factor in an industry which is said to have represented $500,000,000, he stood for a fabulous prosperity. While on his way

*CELLized oak floors take a more beautiful and lasting finish.

Three sizes, 6¾, 9, and 11¼ inch squares, adjust the design to any room area. May be laid in several interesting patterns.



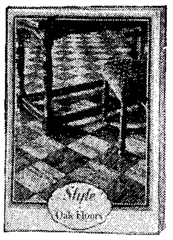
Style-distinction—now at low cost

. . . expense no longer limits you to an ordinary floor

The incomparable beauty of oak; style in the design that suggests the fine parquetry floors of the old world; enduring worth that adds far beyond its cost to the value and attractiveness of the home! Now at a cost but little higher than the commonly used strip oak flooring, and less than many perishable floor coverings. You will prize such a floor more highly than any other decorative feature in the home.

Each square, made of three or more oak strips, is laid as a unit, without nails, in EVERBOND, a sound-deadening plastic cement. Most important of all, each square is *CELLized, a chemical treat which protects the wood from moisture, so the floor will remain tight and level—without squeaking, or unsightly cracks. It is also insect and decay proof.

In remodeling the present home, lay *CELLized oak floor blocks directly over old worn floors, at low cost.



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are sold through lumber dealers everywhere; manufactured by:

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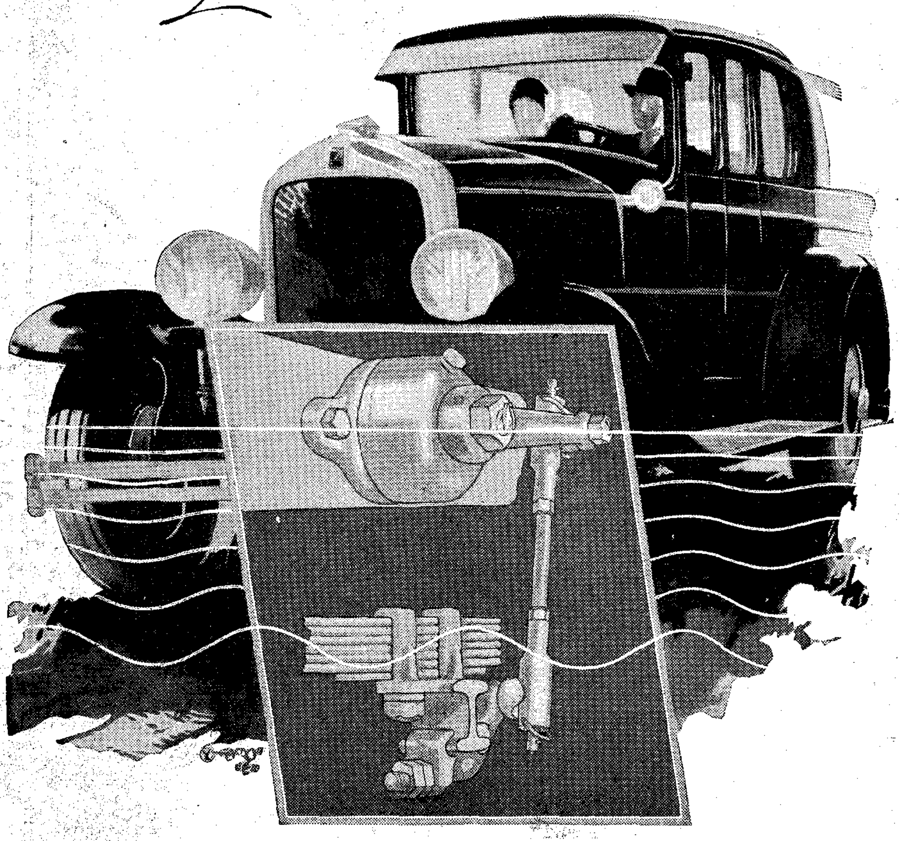
*The commonly used narrow face oak flooring, as well as solid Oak Floor Planks, true Colonial, are also obtainable *CELLized.*

Todays Faster Cars

make Houdailles even more important



A FAST car isn't fast if you can't *use* its speed. A fast car makes big bumps bigger. It takes a spring control device that's almost human to control springs as well at seventy miles an hour as at seventeen. Absorbing axle-smashing bumps is as important as checking recoil.

Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers are double-acting. A steel arm applies hydraulic control to the springs in both directions, up and down. This hydraulic resistance increases in proportion to the speed and force of the spring action. Those are two things that simply can't be done with straps, cables or friction surfaces.

Houdaille hydraulic double-acting shock absorbers make speed with safety possible. They have been made standard equipment by the engineers of Lincoln, Ford, Pierce-Arrow, Nash Advanced Six, Jordan, Stearns-Knight and Cunningham. They are made in three sizes for all makes of cars and priced accordingly. There also is a special set for heavy trucks and busses.

The Houdaille Distributor in your community is an authority on the application of spring control to your own individual car. You will find him a firm believer in letting Houdailles sell themselves. He will install a set on your car for a thirty-day trial. Drive around and see why you can only compare a Houdaille with a Houdaille. The coupon will bring you the address of Houdaille Headquarters in your community and an interesting booklet, "A Smooth Ride over the Roughest Roads to Anywhere."

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SHOCK ABSORBERS

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Please send me the booklet, "A Smooth Ride over the Roughest Roads to Anywhere" and tell me where I can get Houdailles for my car.

I drive a ______________ *Name* ______________________________

Street ______________________________ *Town* ______________

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

from Cape Town to Southampton in 1897 Barnato leapt from the deck of the steamship *Scot*. He was drowned despite the valorous effort to save him made by an officer of the vessel, who threw aside his coat and plunged overboard.

The extravagances of the life of Captain Loewenstein bear a resemblance to those of Ernest Terah Hooley, who agitated conservative England in the '90s, we are reminded as we pursue the account, which adds:

Loewenstein's status was, of course, more substantial than that of Hooley, and yet there are many picturesque qualities common to both men. Hooley came of an old English family in Derbyshire. His ancestors were small land owners, squires and bulwarks of rural England.

From his father Hooley inherited a fortune of about $175,000 which had been made in the lace business in Nottingham. Young Hooley found textiles too slow for him and started a broker's office in Nottingham. He made from $15,000 to $20,000 a year for himself on a commission basis. He then decided to plunge and went to London. He stirred the conservative metropolis in 1896 by gigantic transactions, and became famous almost overnight.

One of his first big deals was the buying up of the Dunlop tire industry. Everybody wondered how this unknown from the "provinces" could have arrived so suddenly, but, after all, his method was simple. He obtained an option to buy for the equivalent of $10,000,000, induced various persons to come in on the deal, to whom he sold the corporation for twice the amount he had agreed to pay, and pocketed the difference.

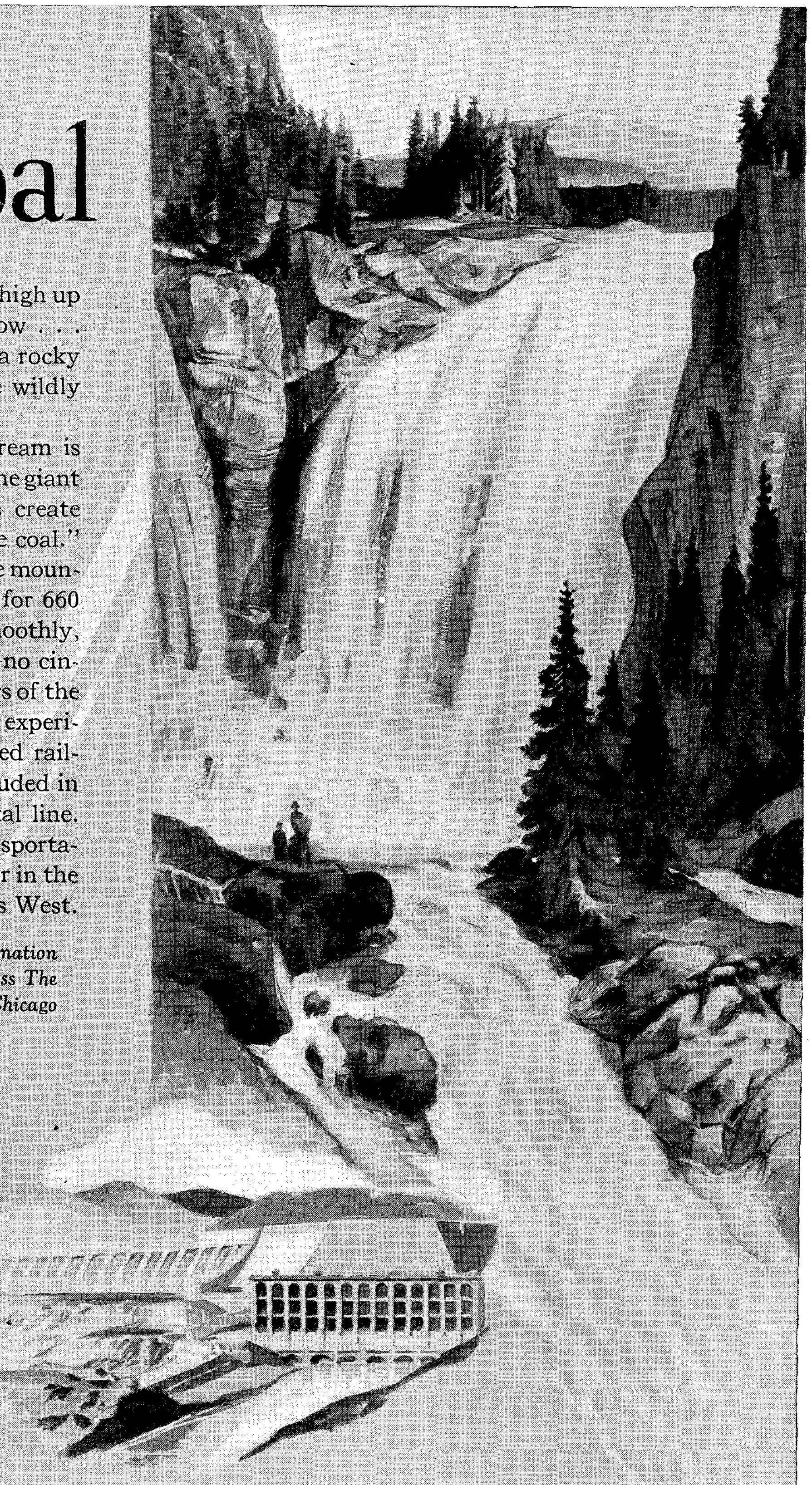
As the concern was a going one, it continued to make money and to yield a substantial income to the new holders. The bold promoter had won a huge profit, but, as others were getting a large income from their stock, there was no complaint. Ernest Terah Hooley was on the crest of the wave. That conservative manual, "Who's Who in England," gave him a paragraph in its 1899 edition, after due consideration and investigation, and he was admitted to the exclusive Carlton Club.

Time and again Ernest Terah Hooley repeated his program. A country newspaper man suggested to him that he acquire a company which was making a popular extract. Hooley bought the company for $2,500,000, gave the journalist $250,000 for the tip, and then doubled his money by letting in the public. The plunger, meanwhile, developed luxurious tastes. He had a large town house in London, four country homes in various parts of England, and lived in regal splendor in a leading London hotel, where he had a suite used as offices. To St. Paul's Cathedral he arranged to give a gold communion service, and in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee he set aside, he said, a fund of about $2,000,000 to help the poor in Derbyshire.

His social progress was rapid. Members of the English nobility appeared as directors of his companies. From others he bought yachts and ancestral domains. As a patron saint of sport he was a conspicuous figure.

Hooley was at the peak of his career when there began to creep into the public

The story of White Coal



From melting snows, lakes and springs high up in the mountains comes a swelling flow . . . faster and faster until, at the brink of a rocky cataract, the waters pitch and plunge wildly to the depths below.

Here the fury of the maddened stream is brought in leash; its force harnessed to the giant wheels of dynamos whose revolutions create vast stores of electrical energy—"white coal."

The "white coal" that comes from the mountain streams carries Milwaukee trains for 660 miles across four mountain ranges—smoothly, swiftly, silently. No soot—no smoke—no cinders. Travel in the open observation cars of the new Olympian is a novel and pleasant experience. Forty per cent of all the electrified railway mileage in the United States is included in The Milwaukee Road's transcontinental line.

Available for industry, as well as transportation, "white coal" is an important factor in the development of The Milwaukee Road's West.

For your copy of booklet or detailed information on any subject concerning this railroad, address The Milwaukee Road, Room 884D Union Station, Chicago

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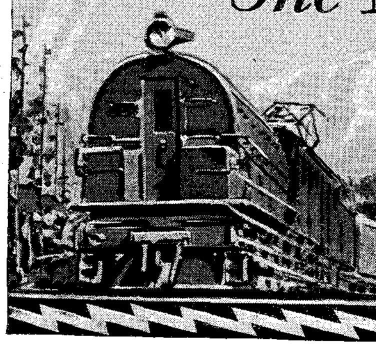
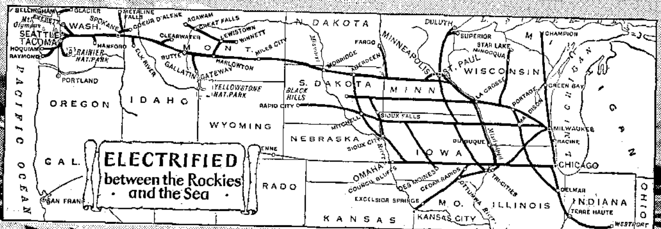
The MILWAUKEE ROAD

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AND ST. PAUL
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THESE CHARACTERS HAVE FASCINATED A MILLION READERS

LA PERICHOLE
"She had never realized any love save love as a passion. Many who have spent a life in it can tell us less of love than the child that lost a dog yesterday."

UNCLE PIO
"He possessed the attributes of the adventurer, a memory for names and faces, with the aptitude for altering his own. His eyes are as sad as those of a cow that has been separated from its tenth calf."

THE MARQUESA DE MONTEMAYOR
"All she could ask of a god, or of immortality, was the gift of a place where daughters love their mothers; the other attributes of Heaven you could have for a song."

BROTHER JUNIPER
"It seemed to brother Juniper that it was high time for Theology to take its place among the exact sciences. Coming from anyone but Brother Juniper, this plan would be the flower of a perfect scepticism."

ESTEBAN
"He discovered that secret from which one never recovered, that even in the most perfect love one person loves less profoundly than the other."

YOU WILL FIND THEM ALL IN
THE BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY
BY
THORNTON WILDER
$2.50 EVERYWHERE
ALBERT & CHARLES BONI
66 Fifth Ave., New York

Came the dawn

YES, it finally came. Touring last summer, driving late one night trying to make the next town. Loose wire, short circuit, no lights. Box of matches didn't last long. Well, the family finally walked four miles to a farmhouse and I spent the night in the car. Believe me, there's a flashlight in the side pocket of that car NOW. And one that's dependable—an Eveready. Ever ready to help me out in the dark because I keep it primed for action with the best there are—Eveready Batteries. Here's a straight tip to tourists and don't pass it up. Get the flashlight habit.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> mind a distrust of his operations. He was planning a tremendous loan to China and had started to create a monopoly of the Australian mutton trade. His operations were also reaching out to the United States.
>
> Before the crash came he was supposed to be worth at least $40,000,000, altho he could not raise $5,000,000 in a pinch. In 1899 he was declared a bankrupt and his trustees set aside £20 a week for his personal expenses. Investigation showed that his supposedly wealthy directors, many of whom were persons of title, had invested little or no money in his enterprises, and some had even been paid for the use of their names and influence.

Less resourceful and courageous than Hooley, but brilliant as a promoter, was Whitaker Wright, in the estimation of the writer, who continues:

> This wizard of finance was born in England in 1845. He had a wide knowledge of mining and chemistry, when at the age of twenty-two he came to this country. He became a leading figure at American mining boom centers, such as Leadville, and made and lost two or three fortunes.
>
> Wright was in the prime of life when he returned in 1899 to England. As a promoter he was artful and persuasive. He was an overdrest figure in financial London and the associate of persons of prominence, whom he had induced to join him in his enterprises. It was supposed that his resources were at least $60,000,000 when the crash came.
>
> Wright was convicted of grand larceny at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. When he heard the voice of the judge he was calm and even smiled slightly, and was then permitted to retire to a room for consultation with counsel. Within a few minutes he was taken violently ill, and within an hour he was dead. The autopsy showed death from prussic acid poisoning. He had administered the fatal dose after he had learned his fate. He had always maintained that he had done nothing unlawful, and as a promoter had given to investors equal opportunity with himself.

One of the most recent examples of the sudden changes of luck which wreck the promoter with apparently millions to his credit was that of James White, whose career *The Herald Tribune* outlines thus:

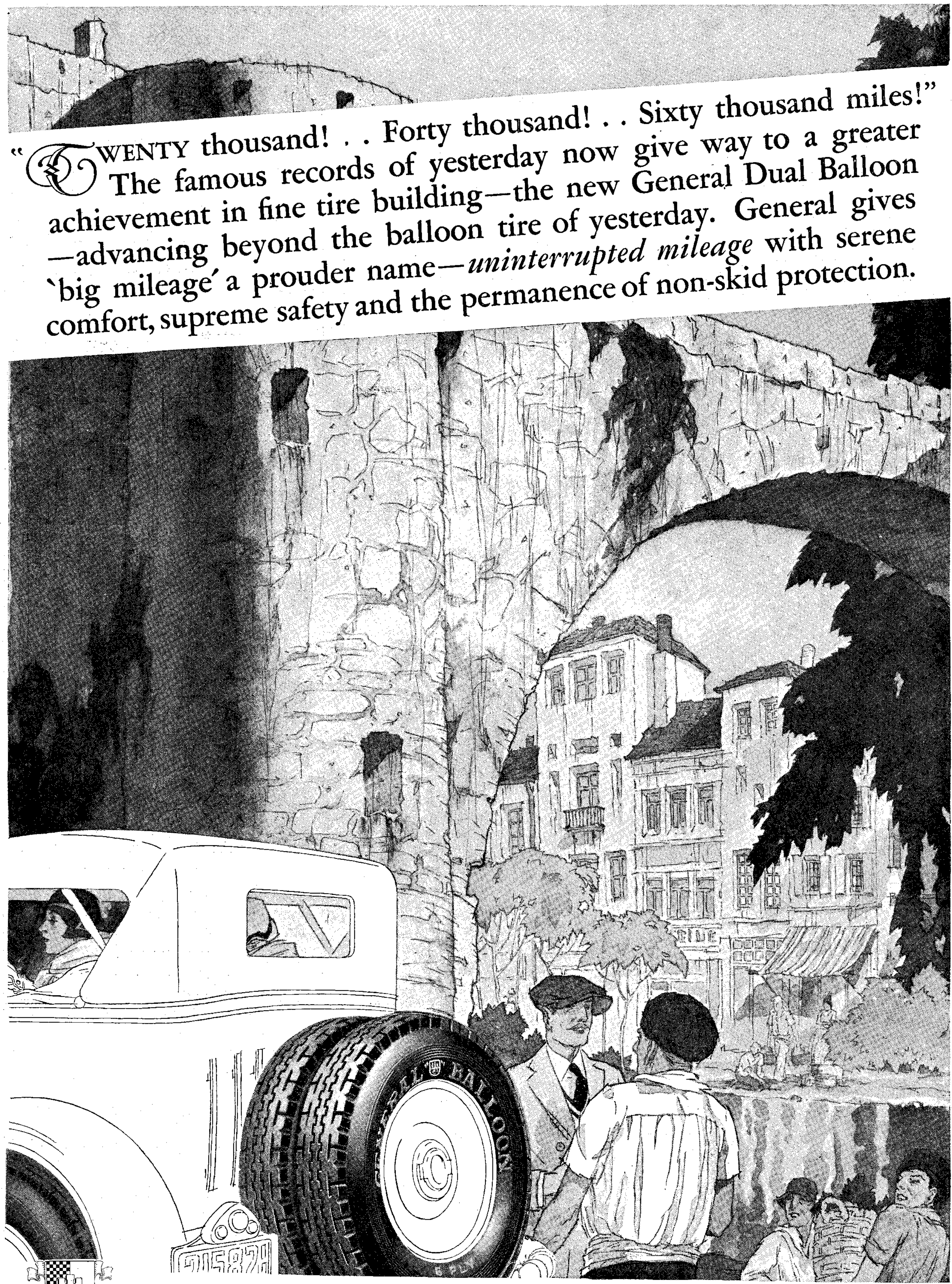
> White came of a poor family in Lancashire, where he was born in 1878. For a few years he was a postoffice messenger boy and later became an apprentice in the bricklaying trade. What education he got was as a "half-timer"; that is, he was one of those pupils who support themselves by working part of the week.
>
> He used his knowledge as a mason to go into the contracting business on a small scale, so small that he mortgaged his houses practically room by room, so as to get them done. Of credit and capital then he had practically none. Urged by a spirit of adventure, White got together £100 and with two friends went to South Africa to go into the construction business. His African project was a failure, and he was glad to get back by working his passage on a freighter.
>
> In London, however, White managed to borrow some money and to gain the confidence of persons of influence. One of his exploitations was in rubber tires, a $10,000,000 transaction, much like the one engineered by Hooley. He also became interested in the sale of the shares of stock of a large department store. Several theaters next attracted him. Whitey entered into a contract to buy the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden Theater for millions, and gained control also of Daly's and the Gaiety.
>
> As a sportsman White matched Carpentier against Sid Burns for a fight in England. He was also the owner of the horse Pharmacle, which had a notable record on the English turf. As a public-spirited citizen he received much praise for such proposals as his offer to buy for £300,000 the grounds on which the Wembley Exposition was held.
>
> White's downfall was due to his attempt last year to acquire control of the British Consolidated Oil Fields, for which he expected to raise £9,000,000, and then sell it to the Standard Oil. He believed the Rockefeller interests would be obliged to take over this company at his own price. There arose a doubt of his ability to carry out his scheme. White went to the wall for the lack of £750,000, with which he expected to finish his deal, and committed suicide in his country home. He was overwhelmed by the nervous strain of carrying along his many enterprises, which had become so diversified that the slightest hitch in negotiations or a falling off of cash from his supporters meant embarrassment and eventually ruin.

KITTENS AND PIGS THAT RIVAL MOVIE STARS IN TEMPERAMENT

A DOLL'S hat perched on the head of the family cat revolutionized the joint futures of a young writer, the cat concerned, and the postcard industry. The young writer was Harry Whittier Frees, the cat was "Patches," a conservative Tom. "Patches," sitting under a doll's bonnet presented a spectacle so bizarre that Mr. Frees laid down his pen and picked up his camera to record his pet's amazement. He never took up the pen again. Instead he launched upon a highly successful career of photographing wistful kittens and puppies, shy rabbits, and tiny pink porkers for picture postcards. Of his career Frances Schiff tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> During the postcard craze prior to the war, Mr. Frees's appealing subjects made the postman's advent a momentous occasion for young people all over the United States. Fashions in postcards, however, are as mercurial as in other lines, and when the demand for this type of card abated, Mr. Frees looked elsewhere for a medium through which to exhibit his captivating work.
>
> He found one shortly in the picture supplements of the Sunday papers. To-day, while hundreds of artist photographers are leveling their lenses at languid show girls, débutantes, and other prominent personages, Mr. Frees holds his place on the rotogravure page with his studies of flapper kittens and gay young dogs.
>
> Like real picture stars, these miniature actors and actresses rise and fall rapidly in public favor. Their "director" believes

"TWENTY thousand! . . Forty thousand! . . Sixty thousand miles!" The famous records of yesterday now give way to a greater achievement in fine tire building—the new General Dual Balloon—advancing beyond the balloon tire of yesterday. General gives 'big mileage' a prouder name—*uninterrupted mileage* with serene comfort, supreme safety and the permanence of non-skid protection.

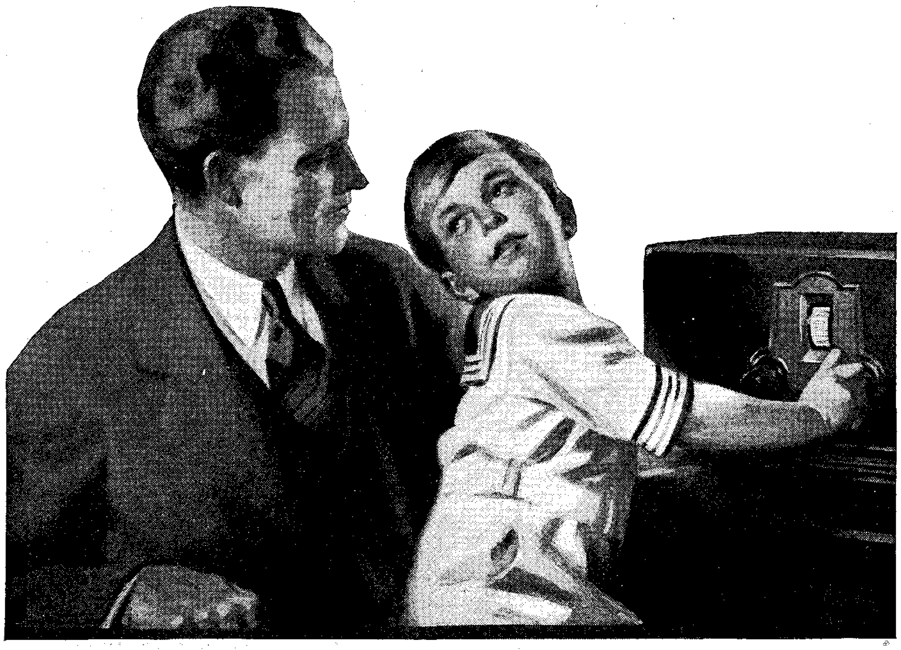


Built in Akron, Ohio, by the General Tire and Rubber Co.

The Mark of Leading Tire Stores Everywhere

The GENERAL TIRE

—goes a long way to make friends



They'll both neglect it... *unless*

These men of yours may think it a little feminine to bother about their hair . . . men usually *do* think so until hair begins to thin, or dandruff appears.

But there is one tactful way of starting them on the road to good hair-habits now—have on hand, for constant use, one of the three Packer shampoos: Packer's Tar Soap, Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo, or Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo.

Regular Packer Shampoos are the safest, surest road we know to healthy hair—and we have been studying the care of the hair for 55 years. Into these soaps go ingredients especially selected for their benefits to the scalp—bland glycerine, stimulating pine tar, imported olive oil. Each ingredient is the finest and purest of its kind.

Outdoor health for a sleepy scalp

Men usually prefer the tar soap with its clean tang of pine woods. The generous snow-white lather encourages them to massage well into the scalp the outdoor health of pure pine tar which is so helpful to dandruff. They like the waked-up feeling, the glow of health a Packer shampoo gives. And who wouldn't?

Quicker and easier

Let the children try one of the liquid shampoos. See how quickly they pile up billows of lather... how easily they rinse away every trace of soap. Notice how soft and silky and shining their hair becomes.

Even one shampoo with Packer's makes your hair more attractive. And regular Packer shampoos keep your hair healthy and bright and vital. Read the offer below and start your own and your family's hair off to healthier, better habits now.

Send for sample. Send 10c for sample of one of these three Packer Shampoos (specify which one) and our new 28-page book on hair health, the care of dry hair, oily hair, dandruff, etc. Address The Packer Mfg. Company, Inc., Dept. 4-I, Box 85, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.

PACKER'S OLIVE OIL SHAMPOO
PACKER'S PINE TAR SHAMPOO
PACKER'S TAR SOAP

3
PACKER'S TAR SOAP
(in the metal box)
PACKER'S PINE TAR SHAMPOO
(contains pine tar)
PACKER'S OLIVE OIL SHAMPOO
(golden-colored, perfumed)

Packer Shampoos

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that both kittens and puppies photograph most appealingly between the ages of six to ten weeks. Consequently they are kept in the studio only long enough to feel at home. Then they play their rôle and are replaced by new stars. Some, of course, are retained as "character actors," to play the parts of mother or father, or to wait on the table around which the little kittens are posed.

"Greater effort is required to get the right expression from the older models than the younger ones," Mr. Frees explains. "Little animal babies are like human ones; the world is a great big show and they are eager-eyed to catch every phase of life and movement. As they grow older they become more sophisticated and it is correspondingly harder to hold their attention."

Mr. Frees could match any moving-picture director in Hollywood, tale for tale, with stories of the temperamental quirks of those who posture before the eye of the camera.

While thousands of exposures were being rendered worthless by the flip of an ear or the wiggle of a tail, this photographer was learning much of animal psychology. To-day he is able to predict three times out of five what the next move of his furry model will be. Two decades of experiment by trial and error have taught him just how animals react to a given stimulus. With this lore in mind, he has developed his preferences and his aversions among animal models.

Kittens are his favorites, Mr. Frees told the writer, who continues:

In the first place he says that pictures of the fluffy, round-eyed kitten always make a greater appeal than a similar one of a puppy. "There is," he declares, "a cute eagerness about the expression of a kitten that is almost wholly lacking in little Rover's physiognomy."

Secondly, a kitten is easier to pose. Pussy will always watch a roving object while puppy's attention will wander if it hears the least noise from outside. You can swing a bit of paper dangling from the end of a string for minutes at a time in front of a kitten, and he will be so intent on watching it that every fiber of his being will fairly quiver with eagerness.

"One of the easiest pictures to take," Mr. Frees declares, "is that of a little puppy or kitten asleep. After you have put on their nighties or pajamas and placed them in a soft toy bed they will give a sigh of contentment and close their eyes. You can make a dozen exposures if you wish without so much as a flicker of their whiskers."

A rabbit is a tractable star, according to Mr. Frees, and one whose heart can easily be reached through his stomach. He has an apparently inexhaustible appetite, and a bit of celery or carrot is all that is necessary to cement his friendship.

His most eccentric star, Mr. Frees asserts, is the baby pig.

"Biblical history tells us that the devil was cast into swine, and on several occasions when I have photographed little pigs this fact has been forcibly imprest upon me," he avers. "A young porker possesses more impish perversity and downright mean contrariness than any other living creature."

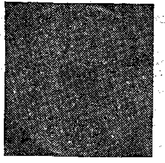
A WILD BEAST DRIVE WHEN ALL AFRICA IS ABLAZE

THE weird throb of tomtoms sounded all night through the Mashakulumbiwe village, and in the morning the natives left for the wildest, bloodiest, most dangerous spectacle in Africa—the annual game drive. The hunters took their positions. Presently billowing clouds of dense smoke rose from the grass for several miles around. Tongues of red, leaping flame played underneath. The valley of the hunt was on fire from the river to the edge of the encircling bush. A vicious crackle and snap drifted down the wind as the tinder-dry grass, lighted by the natives to drive the game toward the hunters, flamed. But not a sound came from the watchers, crouched tense, waiting with their spears to kill whatever animals escaped the pitfalls which had been dug. Standing, expectant, with his rifle clutched in his hand, was Wynant Davis Hubbard, whose business is that of capturing wild animals for zoos and circuses. This drive, from which he hoped to obtain some specimens, he describes for us in *The Elks Magazine:*

I pictured in my mind the happenings in the grass in front of us. Herds of puku, lechiwe, and wildebeeste antelope would be moving slowly ahead of the advancing fire. Buffaloes ousted from their cooling, muddy wallows would be sullenly getting to their feet to find safer resting-places. There would be zebras and sitatunga, jackals, hyenas, and, perhaps, a roan antelope; undoubtedly somewhere between us and the fire there were lions and leopards slinking along, avoiding the buffaloes, angry at being disturbed at such a time of day. As yet the animals would not be afraid. They are used to fire, often feeding close behind it to get the salt residue from the ashes of the burnt grass. Every year all Africa burns. Seven months of bone-dry weather mean but one thing—fire. During August and September, all Africa south of the equator goes up in smoke.

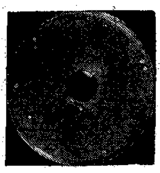
The sun was well up. Its hot rays burnt comfortingly into my back. The roar and crackle of the fire were within a mile of us. Acrid smoke swirled over our heads. Through it and above it, hovered and flew thousands of birds of all sizes intent on catching the insects driven from cover by the heat of the fire. Suddenly a puku antelope appeared for a moment through the grass. The advance guard of animals was close. Three spears flashed through the air above the grass. There was a startled bleat. Then silence. First blood had been drawn.

The smoke grew denser and hotter. The roar of the fire increased in volume. A tenseness gript the waiting line of spearmen. My hands were wet with excitement, and I breathed in choking gasps. Suddenly yells and shouts broke forth from the natives following the line of fire. They were almost on us. Running animals appeared as if by magic. Through the swirls of smoke I caught glimpses of puku dashing madly toward the line of bush to abruptly disappear from sight as their feet went through the treacherous covering on the pitfalls. A bellowing, grunting herd of buffaloes galloped past, and I fired at one. Spears flashed in the sunlight for a moment, then disappeared in the grass, the long shafts quivering from the force with which they were thrown. Behind us, frantic



Science put actual mouth conditions under the microscope. White spots denote millions of disease germs which swarm the air you breathe.

A microscopic view of same culture plate after application of Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant. See how few germs remain. Danger has been removed.



CARELESS

New faces . . . new names on doors . . . The man who drifts from job to job is more to be pitied than condemned.

For generally he is the victim of a little lapse in personal care that makes health none too good and friends too few. His trouble can be traced to germs that fill the air we breathe.

They prey on health and spread disease. Often they cause bad breath—the danger signal of more serious troubles. In the keen competition of business, only the fittest survive. No office wants a man who is forever frail in health and friendless. So now take every precaution to protect yourself.

And remember . . . .

CAREFUL

Now science has perfected this safe antiseptic mouthwash that wards off mouth and throat infection and removes bad breath — little but important things that often cost a man his job.

Tested in the laboratory in competition with other popular mouthwashes, Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant proved its worth.

It removes danger that lurks in cold and sore throat. It soothes inflamed tissue and renders offensive germs harmless. It removes the cause of bad taste and bad breath (except in case of focal infection).

No telltale odor . . . Refreshing and clean in taste. You'll like this new antiseptic mouthwash and the way it keeps breath and taste sweet. Use it—every morning, every night. All druggists, 35c and 60c. Get a bottle.

bad Breath IS BAD NEWS

Every morning
Forhan's
Antiseptic Refreshant
Every night

use Forhan's ANTISEPTIC REFRESHANT

FOR MOUTH, BREATH AND TASTE HYGIENE

SHEET METAL WORK
FARM BUILDINGS
TANKS
SPOUTING AND GUTTERS
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ROOFING AND SIDING

More Wear—Less Cost!

Your sheet metal work is important. Add lasting service to satisfaction by using

KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL

STEEL SHEETS
FOR ALL PURPOSES

The Original RUST-RESISTING Copper Steel

The Copper-Steel alloy gives a new measure of wear and permanence. Its use is strictest economy. That is why KEYSTONE quality is unexcelled for Black and Galvanized Sheets, Culvert and Flume Stock, Roofing Tin Plates and all sheet metal products that must combine durability and resistance to corrosion.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets possess all the excellent qualities of our well known Apollo brand, but with the added feature of a KEYSTONE rust-resisting copper steel base. These sheets last longest under actual service conditions, and are adapted to all uses—above or below the ground.

For Tin Roofs for residences and public buildings, use KEYSTONE Copper Steel Roofing Tin Plates; clean, fireproof, durable and satisfactory. This Company is the oldest and largest manufacturer of a complete line of Black and Galvanized Sheets, Tin and Terne Plates for every known requirement. Sold by leading metal merchants. Write for copy of our "Anti-Corrosive Metal" booklet. It shows convincing results of scientific and conclusive time and weather tests.

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General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

yells rose in a crescendo of excitement. The booming, throaty roar of an angry lion told the cause. Bedlam broke loose. Shrieks, yells, curses, the roar of the fire, and the grunts and squeals of the trapt and speared animals swelled into a deafening pandemonium. Naked natives tore whooping along the line of pits waving blood-stained spears and knives. It was like a scene from the Inferno.

Just in front of the pits the fire reached a cleared space. The flames died down, and gradually the smoke and dust cleared away. The drive was over.

Nearly every pit had claimed its victim. Scattered in front and behind lay the bodies of those animals which had fallen to the deadly throwing spears. Here were puku bulls and zebra mares, farther on a two-thousand-pound buffalo, then a lechiwe and a wildebeeste, enough meat and skins for every family. A few young animals had been caught alive. These were taken to the village with the bodies of the lions, leopards, jackals, and smaller cats whose skins could be used as skirts for the women, or to make bags and pouches for the men.

This yearly Mashakulumbiwe drive is held to secure meat and skins. On a smaller scale the same thing takes place in many parts of Africa all during July, August, and September.

This drive was of more than ordinary interest to me as the pitfalls do not have to be used to kill. The animals trapt in them can be taken out alive very easily with the help of a few natives, and the use of a shovel and some rope.

The V-bottomed pitfall is a deadly affair. The apex of the V is about four inches wide, the width of a native hoe. An antelope, buffalo, or zebra falling through the covering jams its legs one behind the other. No matter how hard it struggles it can not work loose. Dirt loosened from the sides, falls down into the V, and before long the animal is standing in a pit, its weight resting on its chest and belly, with its legs firmly held in a mass of soft compact dirt.

Sometimes there are other hazards and forms of excitement. Once Mr. Hubbard went out hunting with nets, he tells us. The party took its places in trees. The nets were spread, and the beaters scattered out. Presently several knocks were heard, and then, as we shall see, events came thick and fast:

A herd of baboons! That was the signal we had agreed upon beforehand. We listened, straining our necks to peer around the trees to see if we couldn't catch a glimpse of any animals. Bang! Was that a signal or just a bush noise? Bang! It was a signal. Zebras. How many? Would they take to the hills or were they coming up the valley to run into the trap we had so carefully laid for them?

The native in my tree grunted excitedly. He saw something. Yes, there it was, away over toward the side of the hill. A native. He must be the end of the advancing semicircle. Something black and white showed for a moment behind us. It was the herd of zebras trotting slowly, wondering what on earth was happening.

Bang! bang! The knocking became general along the line of beaters. They were very close now. The zebras broke into a fast trot. Yells and shouts rent the air. Natives appeared as if from nowhere. Running and whooping, banging on trees and waving shirts and spears, they came charging down on the line of nets. The zebras broke into a gallop. A baboon appeared, loafing along, growling and muttering to himself. The zebras passed under my tree and we dropt down behind them yelling at the top of our lungs. The little duiker fled like an arrow. The zebras seemed to tuck themselves in behind, they ran so fast.

Crash! the first zebra struck the nets. I saw it go down, head over heels, as its hoofs tangled in the mesh. Yells and shouts mingled with snorts of terror and booming barks of rage. Section after section of the nets went down with some animal struggling in the mesh of cords. Dust rose in clouds. I could see animals running for all they were worth on the further side of where our nets had stood. But we had pulled down several.

Orders flew up and down the line. The trapt animals were to be handled as quietly and as rapidly as possible. I ran back and forth. We had five zebras, four baboons, and three duiker. Hurriedly I assigned natives to each animal. The duiker were so small they were easy to handle. But the zebras and baboons! A big baboon has teeth like a leopard and powerful arms equipped with mighty efficient hands. The zebras kicked, bit, and rolled, snorting on the ground, so that it was nearly impossible to approach them.

By pulling the nets as tight as possible, and then throwing bags over them, we managed to pin the baboons to the ground. Reaching underneath, some one would grab a leg or arm and pull it out to tie to another as soon as another could be caught.

The zebras' legs we lassoed as they stuck through the meshes of the nets. Once the four legs were tied we could get up to them without danger of having our ribs caved in or our legs broken by a blow from the knifelike hoofs. As quickly as possible we blindfolded them. As soon as the bandage was tied over their eyes the zebras lay quiet and we had a chance to sit down, recover our breath and look after the casualties. One boy had been bitten through the hand by a dog-baboon. Another had been kicked in the shin and a great gash opened. Most all of us had rope burns from straining on the nets. Hardly a boy but what had thorns in his feet or hands. Scratches didn't count. We had too many.

A breather, and we started in extricating our captives. In the first wild rush we had tied them up, nets and all. Now we had to get them out. But with all of us to hold and pull, it was not so difficult. By two o'clock our twelve specimens were out of the nets, the latter were rolled up, and we were ready to start back toward camp.

For the baboons and duiker we made hammocks, or machillas of bark, swung between two poles. The zebra were too big to carry. These we had to walk.

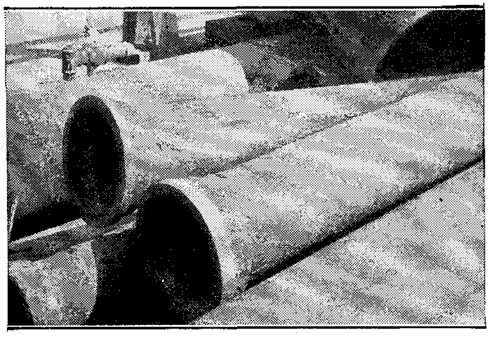
That afternoon we made the two miles to the river and the next two days were fully occupied getting our captives down the river to camp. Once there, they were put in kraals and cages, and left alone to become accustomed to human beings and to captivity. Within a surprizingly short time they quieted down, fed and drank, and showed no fear of humans. It is only the exceptional animal which can not be tamed, provided it is given time to become accustomed to its surroundings and is never shouted at nor hurried.

Three methods of catching animals,

Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street New York City

"World's Busiest Corner" as it looked in 1880

This pipe was laid in Old New York nearly fifty years ago . . .


dug up this summer *and relaid* to serve another fifty years—

OR A CENTURY! Or more! Cast iron pipe in use today has given uninterrupted service for more than *two hundred years.* The cast iron pipe in the photograph was laid in 1880 down the peaceful lane that was Eighth Avenue then. It was dug up during subway construction this summer *and relaid* because of its perfect condition. And it will endure *indefinitely.*

For there is no case on record in which cast iron pipe has failed under usual service conditions. Once laid, cast iron pipe can be forgotten. Its full span of life literally cannot be estimated. And that's a fact of vital interest to every tax payer, every city official, every engineer.

There are scores of other facts about cast iron pipe that are valuable to communities as well as to technical men. The Cast Iron Pipe Research Association will send its authoritative data to any inquirer without cost or obligation on the writer's part. Write to: Thomas F. Wolfe, Engineer, Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, 122 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

CAST IRON PIPE

Soft summer sunshine. Luncheon kit overflowing with Heinz good things. Sweet mixed pickles, crisp and spicy. Sandwiches of peanut butter. Beans baked in real ovens. Plump stuffed olives. Sandwiches filled with a tempting, pickle-y Heinz spread. So very many wonderful things—what good Heinz flavor shall we try first?

57 flavor
We can help you a lot
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There are so many, many delicious Heinz *picnic-y* things to eat that half the task of organizing a picnic is done when you give your grocer your order.

Heinz Peanut Butter, made by a special process with no oil on top. A moist and creamy blend made of fine Spanish and Virginia nuts . . . *Heinz Sandwich Relish,* piquant with chopped olives and sweet gherkins . . . *Heinz* mild, yellow *Mustard* that gives just the right zest to tongue or cheese sandwiches.

Heinz Olives, stuffed with spiced red pimentos . . . Crisp, spicy *Heinz Pickles* and *Sweet Gherkins* . . . *Heinz Chili Sauce,* made of garden fresh tomatoes, delightfully spiced with spices selected by Heinz men where they grow.

And, of course, Heinz famous *Oven-Baked* Beans, with the real oven-baked flavor. Good hot or cold.

For 59 years Heinz has been helping to make picnics a success. And *your* picnic or automobile, camping or hiking party will be all the merrier if you take along some of the good things to eat that Heinz makes.

HEINZ

Good things for Picnics

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY • PITTSBURGH, PA.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

pitfalls, nooses, and nets, are used by the natives. They are so effective that white men have adopted them and use them almost exactly in the native manner. But there are other methods besides these three, the writer explains:

> Some animals, such as the elephant and rhinoceros, can only be caught as calves. To capture a rhino we hunt until we find a cow with a calf sufficiently small for us to handle. We shoot the cow and then take after the calf on the flat of our feet. A calf elephant or rhino will not leave its mother's body. We chase it back and forth and all around until some one gets hold of an ear, a leg or a tail and tangles himself up with it. This is the most dangerous form of capturing. Trying to lay hands on a buffalo calf or a young elephant is risky, to say the least. An elephant four feet high can break trees six inches in diameter as if they were matches. They can run faster than any horse. But every now and then we do capture them, altho some one nearly always pays the price in broken ribs, a gored shoulder, or even by being killed.
>
> The big cats, such as lions or leopards, we catch in heavy box traps made either of logs or of iron bars and heavy beams. We snare birds when they come to drink, and on every possible occasion chase game with dogs. A good pack of dogs will tree a leopard in short order or run a warthog down a hole within a mile.
>
> The natives on their daily rounds of inspection are constantly on the lookout for tortoises, turtles, young birds or baby antelope. With their dogs they often chase small cats into holes or tree young baboons or monkeys.
>
> All the animals, birds, and snakes caught are brought into one central camp, where they are tamed and studied. In addition to the specimens captured by members of the camp, occasionally animals are bought from other white men, and there hardly passes a day during which village natives do not bring in animals and birds for sale.

Often Mr. Hubbard and his family made friends with their captives. For example:

> "Skillum," a full-grown leopard, was a great pet. He would lie for hours stretched in the sun on top of his shelter and keep watch over the camp. Whenever either my wife or myself appeared he would "umph" and "yeo" and call until we came over toward him. As soon as he saw that we were really coming he would bound down from his perch and stand straining on his chain, his back arched and his tail thrashing, waiting for us. He knew that he must always back up to us. We had taught him that, as a leopard's paws and claws are too potentially dangerous to risk even in play. Grabbing hold of his tail we would rub his chin, scratch his ears and tickle his tummy. "Skillum" talked and grunted and strained in an ecstasy of pleasure. He was like an enormous tabby cat.
>
> "Skillum" was so tame that sometimes we would take him for a walk on the end of a leash. Three or four times his collar or wire broke and he got loose. Then his one idea was to enter either the kitchen or

the dining-room. As we had two young children these escapades of his used to worry us, but "Skillum" never gave the slightest indication of vicious tendencies.

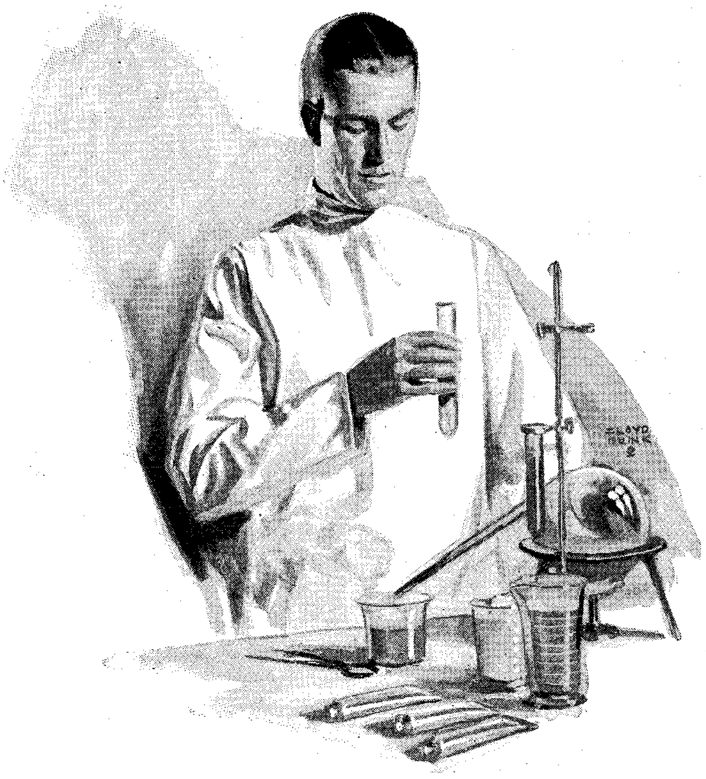
After supper, my wife and I, accompanied by Sandy, our Great Dane watch-dog, would make the rounds of the cages to see that all the doors were shut, and that all our adopted children were comfortable for the night. "Skillum" had to have his good-night word and rub, and then we too went to bed, turning over the responsibility for the safety of the camp to Sandy.

THE COVER

THE artist of the cover devotes himself to portraying glimpses of our own bird life, using for the most part the medium of water-color. In an exhibition held at the Children's Museum in Brooklyn, from March 12 to April 12 this year, Mr. Denslow exhibited ninety pictures dealing with the birds of America. This exhibition would surely entitle him to be named the modern Audubon. Our cover deals with humming-birds, but a fanciful subtitle is added to this, as to each of his other representations. What the artist names this is "A Fairy Domicile."

When the artist was nine years old, and still in the primary department of a large State normal school, his teacher threatened to send him from the room for insisting that a humming-bird was smaller than a wren. Later, when a young man, the artist's knowledge of bird forms attracted the attention of the leading ornithologists. He has made exhibitions of his bird pictures in many of the well-known art galleries and museums of the country, and recently made his third exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Of the humming-birds, he says:

> They are strictly native of North and South America. Colombia, South America, has about two hundred species. California boasts of about a dozen. And yet east of the Mississippi and north of Florida we have only one, this Ruby-throated Humming-bird of the cover design.
>
> It is dear to the hearts of all Americans. In both the Americas there is a total of nearly five hundred species, showing every imaginable lovely change of shape and gemlike colors. The tiniest of all, the Fairy Humming-bird of Cuba, is only two and one-half inches long, and the Giant Humming-bird of the Andes is eight and one-half inches in length.
>
> Our Ruby-throat, at the time apple-bloom makes its way northward, travels with the blossoming trees, and may go far into Canada. If he doesn't come to you frequently, just load up a red flower, either natural or artificial, with sugar and water, and you will have his daily company for hours at a time. The Ruby-throat sometimes nests in the trees of the garden, but usually on a bare straight branch overhanging a ravine. The nest is a most dainty affair of down from various catkins, and covered with pieces of green and red lichen held on by spiders' webs.
>
> No bird can linger safely near the nest, as even our American Eagle is put to flight. Our Ruby-throat, tiny feathered meteor of courage, audacity and confidence combined, is a thoroughly typical representative of the large family of humming-birds.



We Tried 129 Times

Then came the formula for this amazing shaving cream, the fastest selling in America. Try it 10 days at our expense before you buy

Gentlemen: When we announced our new shaving cream to the world, thousands of men instantly bought and tried it on our reputation.

Since then, hundreds of thousands have made our free test and proved the claims we make for it, on their own faces—in their own bathrooms. And this is the greatest practical laboratory in the world.

Yet few who know the morning delight Palmolive Shaving Cream brings, know the story that stands behind this remarkable success. In asking that you, too, try this outstanding product, we want you to know how it came to be. Mail the coupon for a free test at our expense.

We first asked 1000 men

They told us where present-day shaving preparations failed. They told us the four things they had sought in one. Then we set to work to give them these things in a new preparation.

Our great laboratory, for 65 years a world leader in soap making, went at the difficult problem offered them. Time and again—129 in all—they made a shaving cream that excelled in many respects, yet failed in one.

Then came success—and an added feature that has delighted all users. Now when a man sends the coupon for his trial offer, we know the chances are that he will *continue* using Palmolive Shaving Cream. For most men, we find, never return to former shaving methods.

These 5 important features

1. Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
2. Softens the beard in one minute.
3. Maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes on the face.
4. Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.
5. Fine after-effects due to palm and olive oil content.

Now mail the coupon

We take the risk—not you. We undertake to please you . . . to win you in ten shaves. Will you give us the opportunity to prove our case? The coupon is for your convenience—to prevent your forgetting. Won't you use it, please?

PALMOLIVE RADIO HOUR—Broadcast every Wednesday night—from 9:30 to 10:30 P.M., eastern time; 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. central time—over station WEAF and 32 stations associated with The National Broadcasting Company.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of Shaving Cream. There are new delights here for every man. Please let us prove them to you. Mail the coupon.

35c

PALMOLIVE 35
Shaving Cream

3975

10 SHAVES FREE
and a can of Palmolive After Shaving Talc

Simply insert your name and address and mail to Dept. B-1540, Palmolive, 3702 Iron St., Chicago, Ill. Residents of Wisconsin should address Palmolive, Milwaukee, Wis.

....

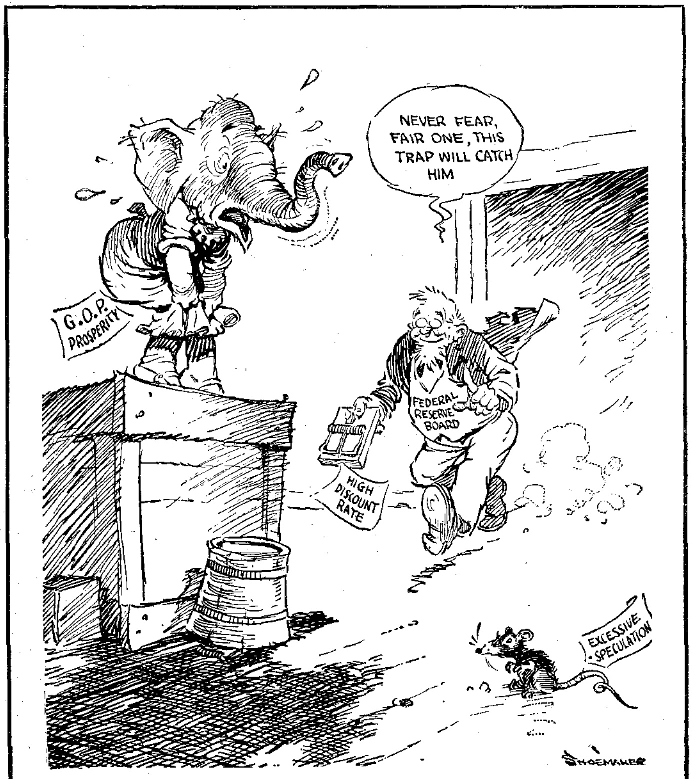
....

(Please print your name and address)

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE "IRON HEEL" OF A HIGHER BANK RATE

THE INCREASE OF THE REDISCOUNT RATE of several Federal Reserve banks is characterized by one editor as the application of the "iron heel" to excessive speculation in stocks. The purpose of the Federal Reserve authorities is recognized not only in financial circles but by the daily press throughout the country. The advance, in the words of the Syracuse *Herald*, "is so clearly intended as a sedative for the abnormal and prolonged fever of speculation that it has provoked no serious murmurs of protest from business and industrial circles." The first bank to raise the rate from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. was the one in Chicago, which, as *The American Banker* observes, "seems to be the traffic policeman of the system: it is quick to display the red-light danger signal, and has done so three times this last half year." The 5 per cent. rate announced first in Chicago, New York, Richmond, and Atlanta—with the other banks expected to follow suit—is the highest since 1922. It is the third advance made this year, the Chicago bank having moved up from 3½ to 4 per cent. in January, and to 4½ per cent. in April, with all the other banks following in course of time. According to a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, there were three factors calling for intervention by the Chicago Reserve Bank authorities:



THE ELEPHANT AND THE MOUSE

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

> First, there is the speculation on the security exchanges, centering in New York and graphically reflected in the reported total of brokers' loans.
>
> In the second place, there is the great speculation in unlisted securities. Out-of-town banks have, in many cases, been drawn more heavily into this kind of speculation than ever before. The high quotations and sharp advances common to the unlisted markets during the past two years are pointed to as concrete evidence of what has taken place. It is generally held here that never before have the banks been nearly as deeply involved in the carrying of unlisted securities through collateral loans.
>
> A third aspect of the speculation that Chicago bankers decry is the volume of speculative construction in the face of less favorable conditions in the real-estate field.

After New York had followed Chicago's example with a considerable consequent shrinkage of security prices, the New York *World* presented this explanation of the Reserve authorities' change of policy:

> The war and post-war periods supplied this country with a record-breaking stock of gold which vastly increased the total supply of credit. The unprecedented "Coolidge bull market," starting in 1924, rested to a large extent upon the resultant ease in credit.
>
> As late as September, 1927, the Federal Reserve System was bending every effort to maintain this money ease as part of its program of encouraging gold exports and aiding foreign nations to return to a stabilized gold basis. By buying vast quantities of United States Government securities in the open market the twelve regional banks made available an additional large supply of funds on which to base further credit extension.
>
> In line with its "easy-money" policy of that period, the Reserve Board forced the directors of the Chicago bank, against their best judgment, to lower the rediscount rate there from 4 to 3½ per cent. in September. There resulted a sharper controversy than was generally known, the Chicago bank disputing the legal power of the board to order such a decrease. Its directors argued that the reduced rate would encourage speculation and general credit inflation.
>
> The fears of the Chicago bankers proved well-founded, for speculative excess did follow the temporary easing of money rates at that time. Meanwhile, however, the "easy-money" policy had resulted in starting the flow of gold from this country, a movement which has continued to the present time.
>
> Furthermore, the Reserve System, in an effort to check the runaway credit vehicle, which it itself started going, has reversed its policy of buying government securities, and has been selling, thus further tightening the credit supply.
>
> Of great importance also is the fact that Americans have continued to buy huge quantities of foreign securities, the total for the first six months of this year breaking all records at more than a billion dollars. This money goes abroad, reducing our credit supply that much more.
>
> There is no early possibility of the gold movement being reversed. The Reserve System, being established for the benefit of general business, has no desire to restrict commercial credit. Its only recourse is to take credit away from the securities markets.
>
> This it has been endeavoring to do since early this year. It has repeatedly warned the public against excessive speculation—warnings cheerfully ignored until a few weeks ago—and has emphasized its views by successive increases of rediscount rates.
>
> Criticism of the policy of the Reserve Board by many investors is not based on the attempt to deflate the stock market, but on the charge that the board itself, because of its policy of last year, is partly responsible for such stock-market inflation as exists.
>
> Stock speculation is not responsible, however, for the total brokers' loan figure of more than $4,200,000,000. A vast total loaned by the banks is tied up in new bond issues which underwriting houses and bond dealers are waiting for the public to buy.

A non-technical statement of the Mid-West's view of the situation for the benefit of those unversed in financial phraseology appears in the editorial columns of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press:*

> Only a few months ago, when brokers' loans for speculative purposes began to climb into the billions, President Coolidge said he could see no reason for alarm in the enormous size they had attained.
>
> Discount rates were low, money was cheap and plentiful, the orgy of stock gambling was rolling high, prosperity was a rising sun. Big plungers and little pikers were counting their paper profits and talking in high figures. From every hamlet in the country the lambs were rushing toward Wall Street, and from

> every bank and cache of surplus wealth, flowed the money to finance the game.
>
> So mad became the speculation that somebody in Washington grew scared. What was no cause for alarm in February developed into a menace in May. Gentle palliative measures by the Treasury had no effect. Suddenly the Reserve bank-rate was raised from 4 to 4½ per cent., with the announced purpose of checking speculation. Wall Street gave the Government the laugh, and as an answer put prices up even higher and produced many four-million-share days on the Stock Exchange. But still the blow had effect, and the speculative giant has been groggy, tho maintaining a bold front. Now, in a weak unguarded moment, the second blow is struck with a raise to 5 per cent. by the New York bank.
>
> Making borrowed money more costly is a way to check the buying of gambling chips.

The main objective of the Federal Reserve Board is not to injure the speculator, but to reduce the abnormal use of Federal Reserve credit in the stock market, say the New York papers, almost as a unit. The policy of high interest rates, writes Edwin G. Nichols, in his Chicago *Daily News* column, "husbands the country's credit reserves, keeps the financial hospital beds in reserve for a possible emergency, and helps to some extent in curbing dangerous tendencies in speculative markets." Naturally, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "discount-rate advances are seldom agreeable to the stock market, and usually leave 'bullish' speculators in an unhappy frame of mind." But the Federal Reserve system, argues the New York *Herald Tribune*, is not acting as guardian of the stock market, nor is it saying that either stock prices or brokers' loans are too high; it is merely saying to the member banks:

> You can lend all of your own funds that you wish for stock speculation, but you can't remain permanently in debt at the Federal Reserve banks for this purpose. The country's reserve funds are just what their name implies—they are here to be drawn upon for seasonal or emergency uses, not to be borrowed and relent for speculative purposes. In another month the crop-moving season will be getting well under way. It is our business to see to it, if possible, that funds are available, and available at fair rates, for the needs of that seasonal movement.

The Federal Reserve system is in an embarrassing situation, writes H. Parker Willis, editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "on account of the fact that the campaign is in progress":

> Why things should shape themselves in such a way as to make Presidential campaigns coincide with moments of embarrassment to Federal Reserve banks is a question which might form an interesting subject for a Greek tragedy were there a tragedian interested in that phase of the working of fate. As it is, the system is likely to have some hard sledding because of the pressure of politician minds who want to have everything so smoothly and easily in a prosperous world, especially in one which is asking for recognition so largely on the basis of its financial merits, as is the present Administration. On the other hand, of course, the

1. These blades are superkeen, infinitely sharper
2. They load inside the razor handle. 20 in a clip
3. Not one blade is ever touched until it touches face
4. The razor itself is perfectly balanced
5. Blades are changed in 1 second by a pull and a push of the plunger
6. Results: Marvelous shaves in half the time
SCHICK

This is the Rolls Royce of Razors

The bath and toothbrush are morning incidents but the shave is painful labor. Schick removes that labor marvelously. That is why men cheerfully pay $5 for a Schick.

No other razor works like the Schick. It shaves of its own weight, smooth and easy around nose, mouth and chin—with or against the grain.

Schick Blades are the Secret

The Schick blade is made of different steel and honed to a superkeen sharpness. There is no scraping, not even a scraping sound.

Schick blades—twenty in the handle—cannot be used in any other razor. They give you a shave without sensation—smooth and painless. You do not know the blade is shaving unless you feel in its path with your fingers.

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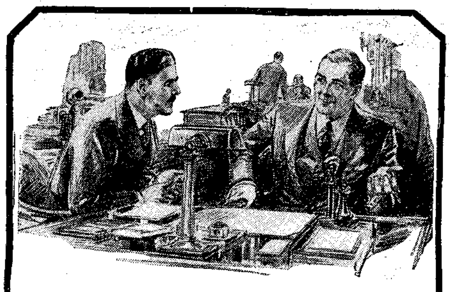

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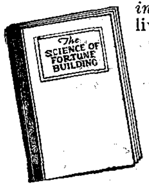

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

policies of the system, altho they are not referred to in either of the political platforms, are likely to be under very careful scrutiny and, if conditions should warrant, they might easily form the basis for heated political controversy. Certainly the managers of the system do not wish to push rates up any higher than they have to, and the market may be very sure that if it shows a moderate cooperation and disposition to abstain from overindulgence in brokers' loans, the result will be an inclination to temper the wind, not to the shorn lamb in the Wall Street sense, but rather to those who are in the habit of doing the shearing, but are unwilling to submit to the same process at the hands of others. This makes the future of Federal Reserve policy hard to predict, because Wall Street has the whole situation in its own hands if it chooses.

On its editorial page, the New York *Journal of Commerce* argues that much of the effect of the action of the Chicago bank is being nullified by the rush of the other banks to announce a 5 per cent. rate:

> As things stand, the increase in commercial demand is manifesting itself in the West and South. The banks in those regions have plenty of money to their credit, but a large part of it is in New York supporting the stock market. They want to attract it back to their own districts, and they ought to do so. But the tactics of the Eastern banks have been such as to interfere with this effort, and the question is how long will they continue?

"It is difficult, if not impossible," agrees Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "to find any argument which justifies an almost constant uniformity of rate among the twelve banks."

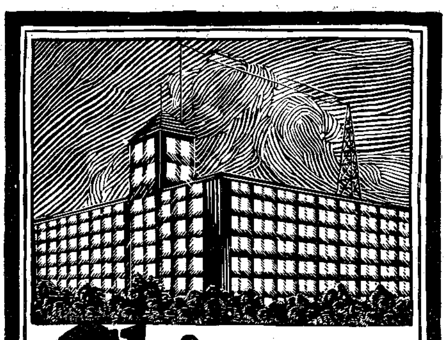
In general, the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board toward speculation meets with editorial approval.

The Wall Street Journal however, comes out with the flat assertion that "checking stock speculation is none of the Federal Reserve's business"—

> The country is apparently expected to believe that the Federal Reserve System was organized to regulate Wall Street, stabilize farm prices, control prize-fighting at Madison Square Garden, ameliorate the traffic congestion on Broadway, and wash the baby, in its spare time.
>
> May it be humbly suggested that the business of the Federal Reserve Bank is banking?

From a different source, the People's Lobby of Washington, D. C., comes another attack on what the Reserve Board has been doing. In a statement issued by the secretary of this organization we read:

> The morbid and stupid increase in the rediscount rate just at the time when farmers need cheap money to finance the harvesting of their crops, is another blow not only at farmers and all legitimate commercial and industrial expansion, but also at the most practical method of profit-sharing yet discovered—wide-spread ownership of stocks and bonds.



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"AMERICAN MINISTERS OF FOREIGN FINANCE"

IN spite of the way the United States has kept out of the League of Nations and other international organizations, "unofficially various American citizens have played an extremely important part in the post-war economic and financial reorganization not only of Europe, but of the world," we are reminded in a bulletin of the Stock Exchange house of Dominick and Dominick. It is noted under the caption used above that the appointment of Charles S. Dewey last fall "as adviser to the government of Poland represented the first time that a European country had voluntarily requested a service of this kind." However, "an American financial adviser has been chosen on three occasions for the service of some country in Asia, and on a dozen different occasions in Latin America since the war; and the League of Nations in 1925 appointed Jeremiah Smith of Boston to handle the post-war financial administration of Hungary." It is remarked that:

> The work of American citizens in acting as advisers to foreign countries can be considered to date from the appointment of Dr. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, in 1904, as a member of the United States Commission on International Exchange, who was given special charge of the currency reform in China. But further services of this kind did not develop to any extent until after the war. In 1922, A. C. Millspaugh was appointed by the National Assembly of Persia as the Administrator-General of the Finances, with extraordinary powers.

The achievements of Jeremiah Smith in Hungary and of Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young, and S. Parker Gilbert in connection with German reparations are passed over as too well known to require further comment. But the services of Americans to Latin America bring in a long list of names of countries to the south of us. For instance:

> Dr. Arthur N. Young, economic adviser of the Department of State, has at different times advised Mexico and Honduras for the Department of Commerce.
>
> William L. Schurz has recently completed a mission as financial adviser to Cuba, and William W. Cumberland was appointed financial commissioner and superintendent of customs in Peru, and while there, developed in that country a Federal reserve system somewhat similar to our own. The work of Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer includes the countries of Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, in addition to three years of advisory work in the Philippines, and work of the same nature in Germany, the Union of South Africa, and Poland.

This preference for Americans for financial advisers is said to have been influenced by three considerations:

> On the whole, the United States enjoys the position of being regarded by other nations as less imperialistic and self-seeking than most great Powers. There is a belief that the United States will not exploit the services of its American representatives, and will not make this éntree into foreign

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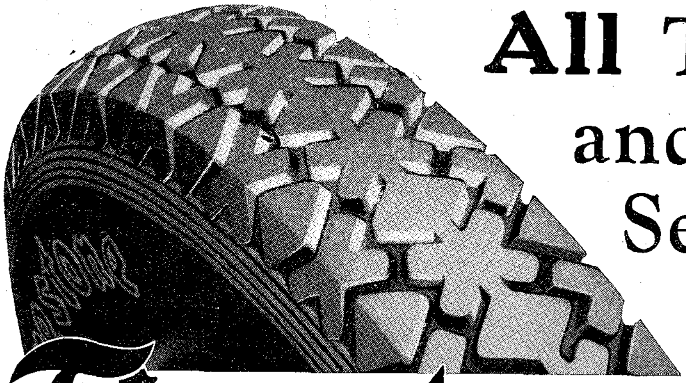

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

affairs a means of political aggrandizement.

It is true that the impartial attitude of the United States is more appreciated in the Orient than in Latin America, where objection to United States domination over the western hemisphere has at times acted against the appointment of American advisers. The work of Dr. Kemmerer, himself, however, which has been eminently successful in seven countries of Latin America, has done much to eliminate this objection.

The United States has also been able to give convincing evidence that it practises what it preaches in regard to Federal finance and economic stability. The astonishing progress which this country has made in recent years, its enormous national income, and the successful management of its finances act as good recommendations for the selection of an American citizen as a supervisor for another country's financial problems.

A third reason for the selection of American advisers can be found in a desire to attract American capital. Since the war the United States has become the great market for capital, and borrowers from all corners of the earth look to this country for accommodation. It is important that this great capital market should be interested in whatever loans of reconstruction may be floated by aspiring nations; and one of the best ways of interesting that market is to appoint an American financial adviser in whom the American investment public will have confidence.

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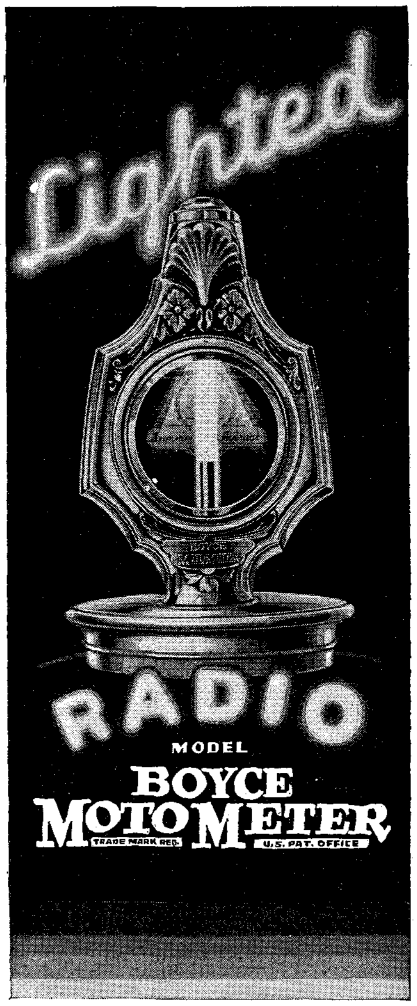
THE recently announced formation of the Steel Export Association of America is spoken of by L. F. Parton in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York as only a part of the result of the activities of leading American steel men to Europe. These magnates are said to have joined in European conferences directed toward "the first cooperative world adjustment of the steel trade ever undertaken." The United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company have, we read, "decided to join forces in the interest of sounder world economics in the steel trade." Mr. Parton understands that responsibility for the European end of the understanding centers in the great European steel cartel. The new Steel Export Association will control about 80 per cent. of our rolled steel exports, and "will cooperate with the European interests in behalf of stabilization of the industry, a world survey of production, prices, and probable future requirements, and the coordination of exports in the interests of economical and effective world distribution."

Old Song, New Tune.—Fuller Gloom says: "You hardly know these days when you hear a woman telling about having nothing to wear, whether she is boasting or complaining."—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 17.—Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier of Italy, dies at the age of eighty-five, at Cavour, Italy.

July 18.—A new railroad through the Pyrenees, connecting France and Spain, is formally opened by King Alfonso of Spain and President Doumergue of France.

July 19.—The body of Alfred Loewenstein, Belgian financier, is picked up in the English Channel.

It is announced from Managua, Nicaragua, that some 600 ex-rebels have surrendered since the middle of June, and it is believed that the Sandino forces are disintegrating.

The Egyptian Houses of Parliament are suspended for three years by Royal decree, and all power is vested in King Fuad and the Ministry.

Premier Mussolini orders the survivors of the *Italia* disaster to return to Italy.

The three Methodist organizations of Great Britain, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists, agree to unite.

July 20.—A Hungarian government decree orders the 50,000 Hungarian gipsies to give up their nomadic habits and other characteristic ways of living, and to settle down as responsible citizens.

July 21.—Ellen Terry, the actress, dies at the age of eighty, at Small Hythe, Kent, England.

A clash between Japanese and Nationalist troops is reported from a village near Tsing-Tao.

Capt. W. L. Hope wins the 1,000-mile King's Cup Race around England, flying at an average speed of 113 miles an hour; Miss Winifred Spooner is second.

July 22—Louis N. Morones, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, resigns from the Mexican Cabinet following the assassination of President-elect Obregon.

July 23.—Lieut. Paulin Paris, with two companions, reaches the Azores on the first leg of his flight from France to the United States and return.

A revolt led by a group of Army officers is crusht by the Government of Portugal.

Negotiations between the Chinese Nationalists and the Northern Government in Manchuria are apparently severed by the seizure of Chefoo in Shantung by a Northern naval expedition.

July 24.—The yacht race from New York to Spain is won by the *Nina* in Class A and the *Elena* in Class B, the *Nina* arriving first.

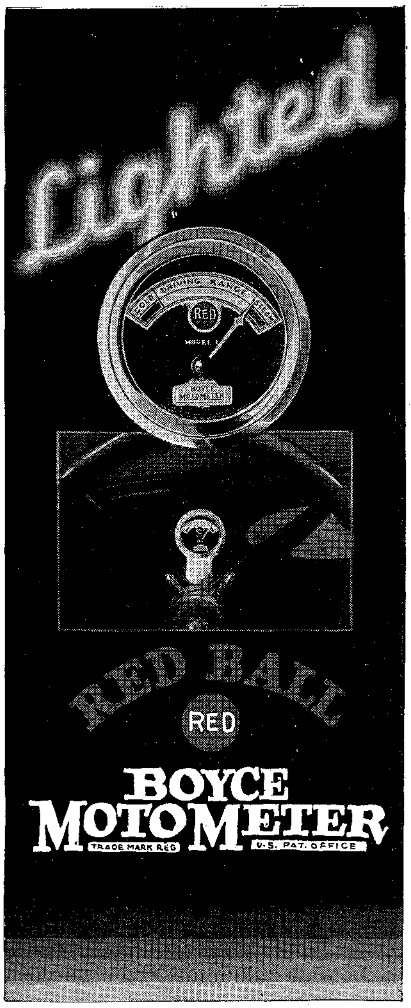
Prime Minister Baldwin appeals to Australia and Canada to give work to unemployed Englishmen, of whom 200,000, according to an official report, must be transported from their present homes in order to be able to earn a living.

DOMESTIC

July 18.—Southern Dry Democrats representing fourteen States meet in conference at Asheville, North Carolina, and decide to support Hoover for President.

The Iowa State Republican Convention endorses the candidacy of Herbert Hoover.

William Varney, Prohibitionist Presidential candidate, announces that he will withdraw in favor of Herbert Hoover



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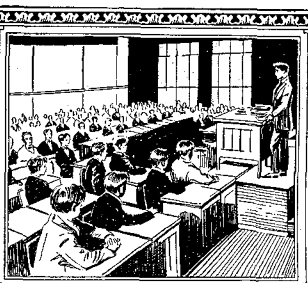

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July 20.—Roy O. West, of Chicago, is appointed Secretary of the Interior in place of Dr. Hubert Work who recently resigned.

July 21.—Commissioner Doran announces that dry-law violators will be fingerprinted, and dry agents will wear distinctive caps and shields when on a public highway.

Receipt of an acceptance from Czechoslovakia completes the assent of fourteen Powers to Secretary Kellogg's multilateral antiwar treaty.

July 22.—It is stated in the Washington dispatches that the total campaign costs this year will reach $10,000,000.

Capt. Chas. B. D. Collyer and John Henry Mears establish a new record for traveling around the world, when they arrived at the Battery, New York City, just 23 days, 15 hours, and 8 seconds after leaving it.

W. C. Brownell, critic, dies at the age of seventy-six at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

July 24.—Secretary Wilbur informs President Coolidge that Augustino Sandino, the rebel leader, has fled from Nicaragua.

John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, resigns his executive positions in the General Motors Corporation.

The Navy Department orders the withdrawal of 1,500 officers and men of the Marine Corps from Tientsin, China.

Schoolboy Stuff.—

A deacon is the lowest kind of a Christian.

A monastery is a place of monsters.

Marriage is a Sacrament where a priest unites a man and woman in fatal union.

The Bible is against bigamy when it says no man can serve two masters.

False doctrine is when a doctor gives wrong stuff to a man.

America was discovered by the Spinach.

In 1658 the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, and this was known as Pilgrims' Progress.

An appendix is a portion of a book, which nobody yet has discovered of any use.

An ibex is where you look at the back part of a book to find out anything you want.

A grass widow is the wife of a vegetarian. —*The Living Church* (*Milwaukee*).

Pa's Grand Smoke.—A young bridegroom, after the wedding was over and the bride's father had gone off to the club, began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts.

"What are you looking for, dear?" said the bride.

"That fifty-pound check of your father's," he said. "I don't see it anywhere."

"Poor papa is so absent-minded," said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Strenuous Beauty Treatment.—COUNTRY EDITOR—"What happened to Lena, your 600-pound fat lady? She looks a lot younger than she used to."

TENT SHOWMAN—"She sure does. The outfit ran into a cyclone couple of weeks ago. It couldn't budge Lena, but it lifted her face."—*Judge.*

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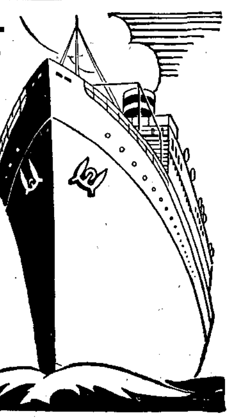

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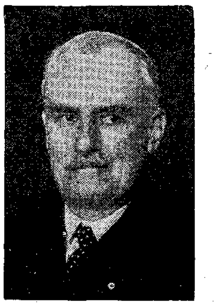

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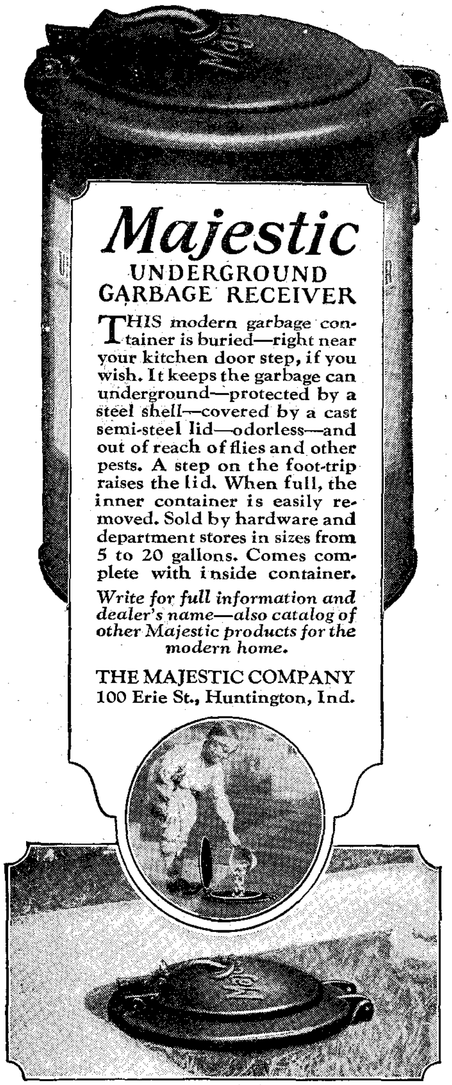

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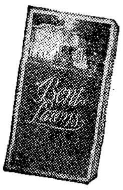

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Serious News.—Castor Oil Stronger.—*Trade paper.*

Honorable Wounds.—BARBER—"Haven't I shaved you before, sir?"

CUSTOMER—"No—I got those scars in France."—*Judge.*

You Bet!—BOARDING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—All classes £40 to £200 yearly. London, country, seaside. Boys for girls.—*Ad in an English paper.*

Scotch Treat.—Now that a French chemist has claimed that there is alcohol in the air, the favorite invitation in Aberdeen is to take a deep breath.—*London Punch.*

What's Bogey?—"He claims his wife was intractable, your lordship, so he beat her into subjection with a golf club."

"In how many strokes?" asked the judge. —*Tit-Bits.*

Home Cooking.—

Install a Gas Geyser
And enjoy your bath in an abundance of scalding hot water.
—*Ad in the China Press* (*Shanghai.*)

Out of the Frying-pan.—"Doesn't Joe ever get tired of his wife's continued sulkiness?"

"I think not. He says when she's good-natured she sings."—*Boston Transcript.*

Second Rater.—"The best thing for you to do," said the doctor, "is to give up smoking, drinking anything but water at your meals, late hours—"

"Wait," entreated the patient, "what's the next best thing?"—*Answer* .

Up and Coming.—I would announce to the voters of Hood River and Wasco counties that on account of being in near future practically offered a college degree, I hereby postpone my candidacy for nomination of State Senator.

I am to have a lecture on Abraham Lincoln when I graduate from the college in Tacoma and I expect to come before the people with all the power of my personality and magnetism at next senatorial election.

After making a deep study of the life of Abraham Lincoln in college I feel a compelling duty to offer my services to the people as State Senator.—*Oregon paper.*

If Mary Had One.—I see in the paper a picture from the Detroit Zoo, of a so-called "aoudad," which looks to me exactly like the well-known fleecy friend of school children. Hence:

Mary had an aoudad—
It must have been a sham,
For everywhere that Mary went
Folks thought it was a lamb.

It followed her to school one day,
Which made the children glad.
They all quit work and ran to play
With Mary's aoudad.

Alas, the teacher kicked it out!
Said she: "I never had
A chance before, nor will again,
To kick an aoudad."
—*Detroit News.*

Triumph of Woman.—"Doris is getting a man's wages."

"Yes, I knew she was married."—*Boston Post.*

Perfect Thirty-Six.—WANTED—Experienced stenographer. Must be good figure. Hewitt Grocery Co.—*Sault Ste. Marie paper.*

Tale of Toots.—"Bill has a new siren for his car."

"What happened to the blonde?"—*U. of S. (Calif.) Wampus.*

Hollywood Taste.—The screen star and his fiancée arrived this morning from the Riviera, where they had passed vacations with fiends, along the Mediterranean.—*—Washington Herald.*

Noble Martyrs.—A nightingale has been singing in broad daylight near the third green of a golf course. Philosophic golfers, however, regard these annoyances as incidental to the game.—*London Punch.*

You Said It.—Steady as ever at the seat of a flying machine which covered the boards of the mile-and-a-half saucer at more than a hundred miles a minute, De Palma made a fast finish.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mercurial Smoke.—The doctor stuck a clinical thermometer in the flapper patient's mouth.

She was evidently absent-minded when she asked: "Have you a match?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Too Simple for Words.—So I had to ask a simple question, tho I felt that by so doing I was lowering myself in the eyes of the lunatic:

,izdam dDtTbb6ntoi shm shm sh.—*Fiction serial in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Murder Victims.—

Wouldn't it be a joyous act
Of undiluted bliss,
To smash the goof who greets you
On the phone with "Who is ziss?"
—*Southern Pacific Bulletin.*
The pompous cuss annoys us most,
Conceited, full of swank,
Who tells us, stiff as any post.
"You're talking to Mr. Blank."
—*Railway Age.*
Of selfish pests the worst of all
Is surely, I opine,
The one who has his steno call
And bid you "Hold the line."
—*Southern Telephone News.*
The pest who hoists our temperature,
And leaves us with a fever,
Is the pup who never says "good-by,"
But slams up the receiver.
—*Macon Telegraph.*
The man who makes us cuss regard-
Less of what may befall us,
Is the man who leaves his office when
His stenog starts to call us.
—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*
But none can match the witless wight
Who calls us from our slumber
At one or two or three at night
And then says: "Ah, Wrong Number!"
— *Youngstown Telegram.*